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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,217.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M.				
1907.				
28th Sept.	MARMORA	10609		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9606
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10612	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10609		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6886
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10612		
29th "	ARCADIA	6626		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10500		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6886
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 1st September 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907.
OSBARNE	6,145	Magnet	31st "
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct, 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—
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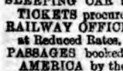

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct, 1907.
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. "
D. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Costa	15th Dec, "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dial	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	6,000		17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,260	G. Bolello	17th Dec. "

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 30th Sept.	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 3rd Oct.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 4th Oct.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly),

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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26th September, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
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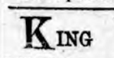

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	28th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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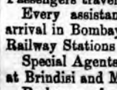

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	325	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	999	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		26 Sept.	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	23 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec.
	City of Karachi		10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan. 1908.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	29 Aug.	30 Sept.	..	15 Oct.
Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	30 Nov	..	15 Dec.
City of Paris	..	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	..	15 April.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†REICHSTAG	2985	Ihle	30th Sept 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.

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Glendale Congou Tea 5lbs.	Rs. 2/8 per Tin.		
Do. Pekoe Souchong 5lbs	Rs. 3/2 per Tin.		
Do. Orange Pekoe 1lb.	Re. 1/2 per Tin.		
Polson's Coffee Large Tin	Ans. 9 per Tin.		
Do. Symington's Large Tin	Ans. 8½ per Tin.		
Holbrook's Sauce Large	Ans. 7 per Bot.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers Biscuits 2lbs	Ans. 12 per Tin.		
Huntly and Palmer's Biscuits 2lbs Tin:			
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Family	Ans. 12	Petit Beurre	Ans. 15
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq, (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Honckong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World
K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"S. S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be Surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to Survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "EHRENFLS," P.Q Sheds, Prin ss Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON, *Superintendent,* Port Trust Docks.

Dated 27th Sept., 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on SATURDAY, the 28th September, 1907, at the usual Timings, namely—

2nd Class Special, departure at 11-25
1st Class Special, departure at 12-0

In case the passengers offering are insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 12-0 hours.

J. N. HAWKINS, *for Ag. General Traffic Manager,*

BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,

Nipton Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS,

18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.

J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,

SHAMSET STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

"OTANGO" FOR INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS:

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE, AND 52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MERMAID SERIES OF OLD DRAMATISTS.

The Best Plays of the Old Dramatists Literal Reproductions of the Old Text. Each Volume contains about 500 pages, and an Etched Frontispiece, Bound in limp Leather.

Rs. 3-1 per volume.

Beaumont and Fletcher. 2 vols.
George Chapman
William Congreve
Thomas Dekker
John Dryden. 2 vols.
John Ford
George Farquhar
Thomas Heywood
Ben Jonson. 3 vols.
Christopher Marlowe
Philip Massinger
Thomas Middleton. 2 vols.
Nero, and other Plays
Thomas Otway
Thomas Shadwell
James Shirley
Richard Steele
Sir John Vanbrugh
Webster and Tourneur
Wycherley

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand victoria with a bay waler mare and harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalows with out-houses, known as "Valentine Lodge," at Sungam, Poona, about 5 minutes' drive from the Station.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties known as "Valentine Lodge."

The "Valentine Lodge" has 2 bungalows in the compound. The large bungalow has a large drawing-room and one large dining-room, 2 large and 4 small bed-rooms, with bath-rooms attached, cook-room, 2 big stables, out-houses, etc., and has extensive compound having a nice garden, admeasuring about 9 acres and 5 goontas.

The small bungalow has a drawing and dining-room, 2 bed-rooms and bath-rooms, and separate cook-room and out-houses, and stables.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

Auction Sale of Cotton.

On TUESDAY, 1st proximo, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "M" Shed Prince's Dock, on account of the Underwriters:—

8 bales H.P. Cotton, from Toona, landed in a damaged condition Ex S. S. "Mahanadi."

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years :—

Plots No.	Square Yds.	Plots No.	Square Yds.
3	540	40	653
4	540	46	291
13	382	47	310
14	570	59	532
15	570	62	538
38	652	84	553

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MAKING MACHINES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on Friday, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., at Connaught Road, Mazagon.

(1). One "Ice making machine" for household purposes, size No. 3, No. 13388 complete, comprising boiler with safety valve, pressure, and water gauges, thermometer and other mountings, coal shovel, fire iron, etc., complete, condenser and ice generator with their accessories complete, also connecting piping valves bolts, nuts, washers, spanners etc., complete and one charge of spirits of Ammonia, 30 per cent. strength. Capacity 250 lbs, per 24 hours

2. One ice making machine, No. 1, complete, comprising boiler with safety valve, pressure and water gauges, thermometer and other mountings, coal shovel, fire iron, etc., complete, condenser and ice generator, with their accessories complete, also connecting piping, valves, bolts, nuts, washers, spanners, etc., complete and one charge of spirits (25 kilos) of sal Ammonia capacity 70 lbs. per 24 hours.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co

BOMBAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VON LINTZGY'S SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,

and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

KAMA-SHASTRA:

A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity,

GRATIS; POST FREE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

A. N. Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJIBHOY, BART., AND SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, KT.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT, GAIETY THEATRE.

27th September.

The following gentlemen will appear :—Messrs. Croft, Marshall, Wilson, Retallack, Baker, Johnston, Sharpe, Brown, Seaton, Gillett, Dunlop, Hogg and Marsh

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1.

Commencing 9 30.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

MISS GOHARJAN.

The Celebrated Calcutta Vocalist having returned to Bombay.

WILL GIVE A

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON SATURDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9-30 (S. T.)

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and 4. Unreserved Seats Rs. 3.

Plan of Seats and Tickets at SOUNDY & CO., HORNBY ROAD.

FANCY BAZAAR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once F. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L, LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT :—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO., *Medical Hall. Benares.*

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, *Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and unrivalled class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Druggists and Perfumers of the principal Cities throughout the world. Price 1 & 2 6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS SERIES.

In Limp Leather Binding, Gilt Lettered, Gilt Top, Re. 1-12 each volume :—

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott.
JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte.
WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By Emily Bronte.
ROBERT BROWNING'S POETICAL WORKS. Vol. I.
THE POETICAL WORK OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. 2 Vols.
CARLYLE'S HEROES and HERO WORSHIP.
A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By Charles Dickens.
EMERSON'S ENGLISH TRAITS and REPRESENTATIVE MEN.
ENGLISH PROSE FROM MANDVILLE TO RUSKIN chosen and arranged by W. Peacock.
MARY BARTON. By Elizabeth Gaskell.
RUTH. By Elizabeth Gaskell.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. By Jonathan Swift.
GIBBON'S DECLINE and FALL OF THE ROMAN Empire. 7 vols.
THE ESSAYS OF DAVID HUME.
HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.
THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. By Pope.
HAWTHORNE'S THE SCARLET LETTER WEALTH of Nations. By Adam Smith. 2 vols.
TRISTRAM SHANDY. By Laurence Sterne.
THACKERAY'S HENRY ESMOND.
TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS and LETTERS.
THE WORKS OF VIRGIL. Translated by John Dryden.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji Canji, and others, such as set of dining-table and chairs, chippendale pattern, marble-topped sideboard, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofa, easy-chairs, cabinets, teapoys, writing table, revolving bookstand, Canterbury corner cabinets, jardiniers, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, square piano by Soundy & Co., elegant fret-work partition screen, Persian and velvet piled carpets, English ice-box, old Persian and Chinaware, rich glassware, and crockeryware, platedware, Hink's table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, 39 volumes Encyclopædia of Arts, Science and Literature, etc., the property of Rev. Mr. John Cameron.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., a quantity of green, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almirahs, cupboard, chest of drawers, dressing, and writing tables, English double door iron safe.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. J. Amos Blogg, consisting of cotton wearing apparel, shirts, cuffs, ties, drawers, boots, hats, dress suits, portmanteau, shirts, coats, hand-bags, binocular, despatch box, one metal frame upright grand cottage piano by Monington and Weston, London, in good order, and other sundry articles.

One ideal "Hammond" Typewriter in perfect order.

AT 3-30 P. M.

A few gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 LOOSE CASES STILL MOSELLE, HOCK, OLD TOM, AND BITTERS.

Under instructions from R. D Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at about 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the undermentioned wines, viz:—

12 cases Still Moselle (Piesporter Auslese and Braunebergar).
24 cases Hock (Hochheimer, Geifenheimer, Rudesheimer, Niersteiner).
4 cases Old Tom.
1 case Bitters.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be cleared within four days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of metals, boilers, engines, etc., such as lead, and antimony and lead pigs, brass, cupro-nickel, gun-metal old pigs, gunmetal, old and wrought iron scraps, cast iron scraps, cupro nickel, old envelopes, horizontal boilers, donkey engine, horizontal steam engine, buffing and printing machines, lathe, bullock cart, ambulance wagon, horizontal drums, saddle-trees, wallets, hooks bill, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instruction from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 7th November, 1907, at 2-30 P. M. sharp (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Lead and Antimony and Lead Pigs, Brass, Cupro-Nickel, Gunmetal old Pigs, Gunmetal old and Wrought Iron scraps, Cast Iron Scraps, Cupro-Nickel old Envelopes.

2 horizontal boilers, length 17 feet dia. 2' 6".
1 horizontal steam Engine 25 H. P.
1 donkey Engine.
1 10½" lathe.
1 Thomas sewing machine with power driven attachment.
2 Buffing machines (power driven.)
1 Leather printing machine.

Also Bullock cart, ambulance, wagon, wheels, iron boilers, horizontal drums, trumpets, saddletrees, wallets for saddle, leggings, nets, hooks bill, and also a large quantity of old leather, canvas, gunny, oil drums, axes, pick head, shovels, and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metal and machinery shall pay a deposit of 50 per. cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

N. B.—For the inspection of the machinery before the date of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials for removal of building Street No. 79-83, case 399, Tandel Street.

The material for removal of building Street No. 14-16, case 465, Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A Good Opportunity to Collectors of Old China.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m., a collection of old China plates, bowls, cups, jars, vases, flower tubs, millefleurs vases, powder boxes, etc.

The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1328, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Rearrangements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 "Inclusive" by Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Modv Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay Established 1872

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight annas Annual Subscription Re. 6 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 7 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Gauges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE IMPORT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

MESSRS. B. X. FURTADO and SONS, Kalbadevi Road, have added D'Arzey's French Altar Wine, Rs. 10 per dozen, to their already celebrated Portuguese "Douro" and Spanish "Malaga" Wines, really pure and truly cheap. Give them a trial.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar.—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Mode—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1

WANTED AT ONCE.—Capable COMPOUNDERS. Apply TREACHER & Co., Fort.

WANTED,—A Gujarati Knowing SALESMAN, with some College Education. Reasonable salary. Apply personally with testimonial.—CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

THE *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for PUNJAB, CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE *Bombay Gazette* IS NOW THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Mockerby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unaware to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Pond, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men she strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, failing once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:

SCARLET TOWN.

BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

NOW APPEARING

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not Apply.—"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

NGLISHMAN, YOUNG, MARRIED, desires responsible position, with Export firm. At present and for several years been Assistant Manager and Buyer with Company Manufacturing and Importing Oilcakes, Cattlefoods, Fertilizers, Indian seeds, Rangoon stuffs, etc. Attending Exchange and Markets, Large number of Buyers, Brokers, etc., known for every description of Produce. Abstainer, good cricketer. Apply Box No. 1328, care of "Bombay Gazette".

A RARE SELECTION OF GENTS' FLANNEL AND CASHMERE SUITINGS, AT A. FREDOON & CO.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Ch

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 3,799 tons, Captain A Kuckens, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Kincraig 2,382 tons, Captain W Cownie, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain C R Kendal arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal general.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain T T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons, Captain H Mackinnan, will sail to-day for Sourayа, in ballast.

The Asiatic P N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Caspian, 2,317 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Zamania 2,780 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Madras 3,048 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Deane and child, Mrs Cowan and 2 children, Mr T Smart, Mr F E Godrey, Mr T Ralph and 2 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 25th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Minto.....Comdr Hordern .....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tisdall .....I G T T S
R I M S Palinurus .....Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut C O Campbell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Lieut A R G Willok .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 26.

Arnaryllis .....3567 Lash .....G G Tejpal & Co
Capri .....2781 Belsito .....F & R S N Co
Caspian .....2317 Young .....J M & Co
City of Madras.....3048 McFee.....K N & Co
Devanha.....4755 Hide.....Shanghai.....15-10 P & O Co
Futtala .....2702 Allen.....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Farringford .....2318 Charlton .....E Latham & Co
Foyle.....3690 Walsh .....
Ispwich .....513 Wallace.....Shah S N Co
Kalibia.....3149 Walker.....W and A Graham & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Londiana .....2134 Chidley.....M M & Co
Colobaria.....3486 LeGrand.....M M & Co
Pasha .....3839 Mackinon .....Anjer.....27-9 T Morrison & Co
Querimba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Shahnoor.....2783 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shahlehan .....3566 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir .....2135 Grant.....Shah S N Co
Sirsa.....1675 Emmett .....M M & Co
Ujina .....3426 Kendal.....M M & Co
Virseva .....2176 Tucker.....M M & Co
Warooaga .....1869 Bastian.....M M & Co
Zamani .....2780 Dewing.....M M & Co
Zebenghia .....7606 Brocg .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Oriental	3385	Tocqueen	Aden	5-10	P & O Co
B	Carolo	2595	Schiaffino	Colombo	27-9	S C Italiana
C&R	Kenilworth	1769	McClelland	Antwerp	27-9	W & A G &Co
D & E	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Green	Chittagong	2-10	F M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2686	Henderson	Genoa	3-10	K Nixon & Co
G	Moradiari	1387	Jordan	R S Ports	26-9	Bo P S N Co
K	Ticho	3029	Maclaren	Hull via K'chi	10-10	P M & Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldoin	Jedda	N F	The Shah S N Co
N	Ocean Prince	3286	Lambert	Philadelphia	5-10	R A Willis
O	Bahadurі	899	Falkcora	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Richstag	1239	Thle		Zbar		30-9 A Strandes

H W P D

Mahanadi	647	Ahmed		Mangalore		30-9 Bo S N Co
Punjani	542	Esmail		Bangar		29-9 Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein		K'chi		28-9 Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga	938	Rickford		K'chi		27-9 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kincraig	2 387	Cownie	Calcutta	27-9 K N & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Inglis	L'pool	6-10 W & A G &Co
3 Agapanthus	3886	Davies	Rangoon	28-9 W & A G &Co
4 Drumcoudra	2964	Taylor	Aweep	9-10 W & A G & Co
8 Africa	3563	Badissich	Trieste	1-10 A L S N & Co
9 Gadsby	2273	Olarke	Venice	5-10 T Morrison & Co
10 & 11 Mansura	3239	Weston	London	28-9 P & O Co
12 Arcadia	3514	Valentine	Shanghai	1-10 P & O Co
14 Badsie	1615	Born	Jedda	28-9 G Jeewanjee
15 Magician	3271	McKee	Dunkirk	28-9 Killick N & Co
16 Mahur	1173	Flon	Burch	30-9 M M & Co

Offside G

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	30-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Caspian	Young	Calcutta, Sept 13
	City of Madras	McFee	Newport, Aug 31
	Zamania	Dewing	Rangoon, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Dumra	Hirst	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pasha Mackinnon, for Souraboya.
" Nadir Corkhill, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ehrenfels Kuckens, for Hamburg, &c.
" Kincraig Cownie, for Calcutta.

The steamer Tycho for Hull, etc, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels. Names		From
23	John Hardie	D S McMillan	Rangoon
	Jelunga	R Henderson	London
	Kumsang	E J Buller	Hongkong
	Westminster	Wm Ducombe	Mauritius
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein
23	Itria	J Robertson	Rangoon
	Assyria	J Hamilton	Liverpool
	Wyneric	W C Dent	Hongkong
	Umta	R Lowe	Townsville
	Zimsia	J R Clarke	Pambau
	Dragoman	J H M Middleton	Singapore
	Trieste	E McCozzi	Rangoon
	Ula	W H Watkeys	Colombo

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 25.] [BOMBAY, *September* 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 3/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	94	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	89	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	84 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 3 months' hence	31 1/4	1/16	
Do. in New York	67 1/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 45 1/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 85 6/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	1/2	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £75,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 ¾d unchanged.

Council Bills:—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000—

Rs.	19,20,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	9,40,000	" " to Bombay.
"	1,40,000	" " to Madras.
Rs.	30,00,000	at 1s. 4 1/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1/32d.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 30,00,000
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 400
Imports	... ...
Mid-Americans	...6 74+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 2/16 uochgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·03	6·04	6·00	5·98
ungd	+01	ungd	ungd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·98	5·99	6·00	6·00	6·01
+01	+01	+01	ungd	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	30,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	44,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000	"
Do. to Continent... ...	.....	
Spot Cotton—11·90—unchgd.		
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·03+16	Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to firm cables.	
Do. do. of Mar. 11·23+15		

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton.—11 1/2 unchgd
Futures—Month of October ... 11·07
Do. do. December ... 11·12
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Rad Karachi—38 3/4—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov. Antwerp —Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. 54 April-May. Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 50 Sept—Oct.—Anewerp—Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 September-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.
Rubber— on 24th ... on 25th.
Para Rubber 4s. 6½d Sellers. 4s. 5½d Sellers.
Beef and Mutton Tallow—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s.
" " Mutton Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Dull.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Re ...	4,000	Bushire	Dumra	Mac Mackenzie and Co.
1 Box sovereigns	7,500	Aden	Africa	S and E E L Fazal

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The better advice to hand this morning from America, coupled with the continued absence of rain up-country, has made the local market steadier, and prices for New Crop are quoted about Rs. 2 per candy higher. For export there is not much enquiry, but in the bazaar a fair business is being put through amongst dealers.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba, Mills being the principal buyers.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	279/80	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	264/65	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl	239/40	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pulgaum	230/31	"
" " Khangaum Akola	222	"
" " Amraoti	223	"
" " Mattia	210	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	201/2	"
Fine M. G. "	213	"
" Bengals	206/7	"
F. M. G. Bengals	208/9	Dec. 07
Fine "	211	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	188/89	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales
Total Imports	4,000	"

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·14	6·10	6·06	6·04	6·04
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06
Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.	
6·05	6·06	6·06	6·06	
+06	+06	+06	+05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady and business has been done at the following rates:—

Ready....	Rs.	7 12	0 B. T.
September	"	8 1	0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet with a small business passing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 11	0
Yellow Guzerat	"	10 9	0

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steadier, but there is little enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	56	0 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	55	0 0	"
Black Kutni ...	"	47	8 0	"

Poppyseed:— Rs. 11 12 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:— Rs. 38 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed:— Rs. 21 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:— Rs. 5 12 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, ...	Rs.	5 8	0 Sept.-Oct.
New White Delhi.	Rs.	5 6	0 Apl.-May

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,360
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	49 1/4

Mills:—

Century	1,685
David	445
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough	575
Kohinoor...	745
Maneckji Petit	3,315
Standard...	1,250
Textile	1,185

Presses:—

Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	630
Volkart's United	1,100

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	330
Badhan Pile and Co.	126
Bombay Flour Mill	950
Colaba Land and Mill	1,050
Delhi Flour Mill	157
Marcks and Co	126
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	60
Telephone Co.	39 1/3
Treacher and Co	563 3/4

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti-Valley	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,728	bales.
Wheat	9,635	cwts.
Linseed	2,532	"
Rapeseed...	2,809	"
Gingellyseed	405	"
Poppyseed	545	"
Groundnuts	38	"
Castorseed	5,732	"
Rice	2,346	"
Myrabollams	55	"
Cottonseed	1,189	"
Mowrasseed	5,399	"
Gram	1,030	"
Joowar	382	"
Maize	Nil	

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...	4½ per cent.	from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent.	" 26th Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	" 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money:—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 84 lakhs down; and their Bank rate has been raised 1 per cent. thus making it 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., with 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. available, and 1s. 4 1/16d. for demand Bank bills. There has been some enquiry for the latter for mail requirements, and tone of the forward market was somewhat firmer. Credits are unchanged at 1s. 4 9/32d, 3 months' sight, but not many bills are offered. Bills at 6 months' sight cannot be placed under 1s. 4½d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 to 1s 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France...	170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks...	123 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	150
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	224
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	224

Government Paper:—
To-day the market opened steady at 97½ for cash at 97 1/16 for the settlement on Monday. The raising of the Bank of Bengal rate to 5 per cent. had the effect of depressing the market temporarily but at the close quotations were practically as at opening. The second settlement is quoted at 96 15/16. Calcutta market is unchanged at 96 15/16 and 96 7/8 for ready and forward delivery respectively.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	97 2
1st Settlement	"	97 1
2nd Settlement	"	96 15

Bullion:—
Bar Silver in London closed at 31 1/16 for ready and 31½ for delivery forward in two months. New York closed steady at 67¼. Locally the market was steadier, ready bars being quoted at 78¾ ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs	A.	P
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Bendy ...	78	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	12	0
Ditto 2nd "	78	0	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—Sept. 11, at Cawnpore, the wife of Arthur Ball, of a son.
BURKE—Sept 23, at Madras, the wife of J. Burke, Jr., of a son.
SARKIES—Sept. 22, at 16 Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of M. C. Sarkies, of a son.
SEYMOUR—Sept. 18, at Chanbattia, the wife of Captain W. W. Seymour, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
WOODWARD—Sept. 14, at Srinagar, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. H. Woodward, 37th Dogras, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—Sept. 21, at Lucknow, Arthur Amiend, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson.
MEDLYCOTT—Sept. 23, at No. 20, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Arthur Reward, late of H. M.'s 1st, Calcutta, and Accountant, Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, aged 67.
STARK—Sept. 14, at Allahabad, of failure of the heart, after a brief and painful illness, Colin Perceval Kirkpatrick second son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. S. Stark of Bellevue (South) Simla aged 12½ years.
STEPHEN—Sept. 21, at Barrackpore, Catherine, daughter of the late John Stephen, of Dacca, Bengal, aged 82.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
— AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS, FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY.
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 2-41m., 2-25s.; Low water, 8-15m., 8-25s.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 18th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Gaiety Theatre: Pierrot Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—September 29th, Last Quarter, 5h. 7-1 p.m. September 30th, in Apogee, 6-5h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, September 28.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 noon. Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams vs. Baronet Cricket Club and Graham's Cricket Club, respectively. Miss Gohar Jan's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 3-22m., 2-58s. Low water, 8-58m., 9-5s.
Sunday, September 29.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h., 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 4-0m., 3-34s.; Low water, 10-1m., 9-59s.
Monday, September 30.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-15 p. m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-45 p.m. Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 5-18m., 4-32s.; Low water, 0-21m., 11-13s.
Tuesday, October 1.—St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 7-25m., 6-33s. Low water, 1-49s.
Wednesday, October 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 8-45 m., 8-24s.; Low water, 1-2m., 2-40s.
Thursday, October 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m; High water, 9-21m., 9-9s.; Low water, 2-7m., 3-15s.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—The Raja of Sunth in the Rewa Kantha Agency has arrived with nineteen followers in Bombay and has put up in a bungalow on Walkeshwar Road.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—The Rev. Mr. N. Macnicol, M. A., will deliver a lecture at the Prarthana Mandir at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Subject—Co-operation of the Prarthana Samajes and the Christian Societies in philanthropic work.

BABY'S FATAL FALL.—A Hindu baby girl named Ganga, aged only eighteen months and living with her parents on the second-floor of a house at Bhoiwada Cross Road, was left standing on a stool near a window yesterday. The child, attempting to look out of the window, over-balanced herself and fell into a sweeper's gully, a distance of about 26 feet. Soon after the fall the child expired.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Abkari Inspector Kuverji Dorasha charged Sarajbhai Joorakhan, a Hindu, with selling cocains without a license and with being in possession of more than the prescribed quantity of cocaine allowed by law. The accused was arrested on the night of the 17th instant while selling cocaine to a customer in Kumbharwada 5th Lane. His shop was then searched and twenty-five packets of cocaine were found in it. The accused was fined Rs. 75 on the first count and Rs. 50 on the second.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. *Reichstag* will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 30th September 1907. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s.s. Africa will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 a.m. on Monday, the 30th instant. Letters, &c., for Berbera and Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

EMPLOYING A MINOR FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Cozen charged Janibai, a Hindu woman, with obtaining possession of one Taloni, a girl under the age of sixteen years, and Krishnabai, also a Hindu woman, with obtaining possession of the girl with the intention of employing her for an immoral purpose. It appeared that the girl was taken by the first accused to the house of the second, who was a woman of low repute, and given in her charge. On the matter being brought to the knowledge of Inspector Cozen, he took immediate steps to remove the girl from the place. The Magistrate in disposing of the case complimented the Police Officer on the promptness with which he had saved the child from leading a miserable life, and sentenced both the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL-HANDS AT VARIANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Priestley charged Ganpat Raghoo, Aina Mahadu and Ganpat Raghunath, all Hindu mill-hands, with causing hurt to one Bhivji Babaji, also a mill-hand. Mr. B. R. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, pleader, defended all the accused. It appeared that during a quarrel between the complainant and the accused a few days ago, the latter struck the former inflicting on him a number of contused wounds. The police removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital. The accused, who were subsequently arrested by the police, pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined Rs. 20 each. They were also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for a period of six months. Out of the amount of the fine, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT IN THE DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Balkrishna Mahadeo Jadav, Mahomed Abdul Kadur, and Krishna Laxman with the theft of one rolled bar of copper of the value of Rs. 50 from the Prince's Dock. The evidence showed that on the night of the 14th instant the three accused were seen by a policeman lifting up a rolled bar of copper near the post office close to the docks. The policeman went up to them, when they dropped the bar and began to run away. He arrested the second accused, while another policeman, who happened to be passing by at the time, caught the first accused. The third accused ran away. The first two accused were taken to the police station, where the third accused turned up the following morning and was arrested. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mr. Chapman then charged the first two accused with the theft of a block of tin of the value of Rs. 150 from a shed in the Prince's Dock. It was proved by the evidence that on the night of the 3rd instant the two accused entered the shed by breaking open a glass window, took out the block, and placing it in a hired 'rekla' drove to a Marwari's shop in Gulalwady. They sold it to the Marwari for Rs. 36. Both the accused were convicted, and the first was sentenced to three months' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. N. C. MacLeod, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a period not exceeding one year for the disposal of references under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.

The furlough granted for one year to Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, M. A., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Kathiawar, is cancelled.

Captain N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, M.A. (OXON.), I. C. S., proceeded on leave, or pending further orders:—

Mr. M. Kennedy, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, to act as Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Mr. H. Stanley Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., to be Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Sind, vice Mr. L. W. Seymour, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), L.S.A. (Lon.), retired.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence out of India: Captain D. A. Fenton, 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, for fifteen months from the 9th September.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 30th August.

Walter Amour, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to complete the establishment. Dated 20th August.

Lieutenant Richard Waterfield, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission. Dated 12th August.

Major S. Evans, M. B., I. M. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr. O. S. Martin, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary; Mr. H. J. Sykes, B. A., L. C. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.
A Timely Rescue.

GOPAL GOVIND, a Hindu, (15), was implicated in a case of the theft of property valued at Rs. 105, belonging to his brother-in-law, one Dhondiba Maruti. He had disposed of the stolen property with the assistance of a man named Appa Niloo. Appa, with another man named Balla Niloo, then frightened Gopal by telling him that his brother-in-law was searching for him, and had reported the theft to the police, and that he should conceal himself by hiding near the Balaunath Temple in the jungle. They took him to a thick shrubbery on the slope of Malabar Hill on Tuesday evening and there the three remained hidden until midnight, when Appa and Balla left Gopal, arranging to meet at the same place the following morning. As arranged the three met together on the hill next morning and at about 11 a.m. two coolies, who were gathering berries in the locality, heard groans coming from the bushes. They went to see the cause of it, when they saw Gopal lying flat on the ground helpless, Balla sitting on his chest holding a cloth over his mouth with one hand and throttling him with the other. Appa was rifling Gopal's pockets. The coolies ran to Gopal's rescue and Appa and Balla bolted, While near the new bridge at Chowpati Appa was arrested by a police sepoy. Balla jumped over the parapet of the bridge and was arrested by the two coolies who had pursued him. The police then took Gopal to the J. J. Hospital, where he is under treatment. Gopal was placed before, Mr. Setalwad for the theft of his brother-in-law's property valued at Rs. 105, while Appa was charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property in that case. Appa and Balla were also charged with attempt to murder and an abetment thereof, and the case against them was adjourned. Superintendent Power prosecuted the accused.

THE JUMNA GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.

THE adjourned eleventh ordinary generaly meeting of the shareholders of the Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's registered office in Marine Street, Fort, Mr. H. Uhlinger presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was approved of and adopted:—

"The cotton crop in the North-West Provinces was a very good one this year. 468,707 maunds of cotton were ginned at your three factories and 13,036 bales were pressed in Agra. Including the debit balance of Rs. 2,903-8-7 brought

BUY AT THE FACTORY.

You want to buy the best article procurable at the lowest price. Then come to us. We make all classes of Pure Wool Fabrics, and we sell them under the trade mark "LALIMLI" as a guarantee of their genuineness. Our manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, &c., &c. They are all warranted pure wool throughout. May we send you free patterns? They will be gladly sent on receipt of a postcard addressed—

MAIL DEPT.,

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE

PIANO PLAYERS.
ORGANS PIANOS,
AND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
THE CHOICEST STOCK
and LOWEST PRICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
FOR PROSPECTUS APPLY TO THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA.
NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE is a Magic Remedy.
Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time.
Per Pot. Rs. 2/8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of the finest qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloths, Domettias, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotias, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, &kh) Bed Sheets, Counterpanes, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Shirtings, Ticken Cloth, Sheet, Hunting Cloths, Khaker Cloth, Bed ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tweeds Cloth, Flannel Cloth, Serges, Dupions, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Banians, Canary & Merino Bolchas, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread, Crochet and Spools (wax-ended full lengths) Crochet Cotton and Knitted Cotton for embroidery, Roving Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Girgaum Street.
BRANCHES :—Office on Kandalwadi, Bombay.
Do. —Cotton St. Bombay.
Do. —17-8 Canning Street, Calcutta.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, POONA, AHMEDABAD

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1907.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S return to Washington this week means the beginning of the Presidential Campaign and there is every reason to believe that it will be keenly contested. Mr. Bryan three months ago declared that the issues were to be the tariff, the trusts and the railways—meaning, as regards the last of these, as Mr. Maurice Low explained, more stringent regulation and control by the Federal Government. Mr. Bryan's prophecy is regarded in the States as important, because he is the accepted Democratic candidate and on the two previous occasions when he was nominated he was permitted to reconstruct the platform according to his own liking. Many Democrats, it appears, are opposed to Mr. Bryan's domination and believe that it means defeat, but we are assured that he has a greater hold on the masses than any other man and is the only Democrat who has a following. His critics declare that he has given them nothing new, nor deprived his antagonists of a single cartridge. "The Trusts and the Railways have been the targets at which the Republicans have been firing for the last few years. In American politics neither smokeless powder nor noiseless projectiles are used. When targets are set up and the guns are brought into action, the public must see the smoke and hear the thud of the shot, otherwise they would think they were defrauded. No mere arrow of Acestes will suffice for them." Both sides have denounced Trusts and Railway Boards. And when Mr. Bryan declared that "the people will not take their democracy from the employes of the Trusts, who earn their salaries by chloroforming the public, while the pockets of the people are being picked," he merely puts in other sentences the sentiments which have already been expressed by the Republican wire-pullers. In the words of Mr. Low: "If the people want the Trusts 'busted' and Railways regulated, there is no good reason why they should turn from the Republicans to the Democrats. The Republicans can make quite as much noise as the Democrats and use up quite as much powder. Mr. Bryan has put no new stock in his show windows, he has not even displayed it more attractively than the old-established concern across the street. It looks very much as if he were dealing in second hand goods."

Mr. Roosevelt will not stand again. So we were told last week-end. Mr. Secretary Taft is to be the Republican Candidate. And he will follow the lines laid down during the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt. As regards Trusts and Railways the Republican idea and the Democratic may link. Concerning the tariff, Mr. Roosevelt was regarded as an opportunist. He is theoretically a low tariff man, but gave no study to the question and it was a subject which did not appeal to him in the slightest. No declaration on the question was ever made by him—though at one time promised. And for this abstention the Republican party is credited with sagacity. And the position has recently been thus described: "More than one of the tariff planks of both parties have been singularly alike in phrase and equally cryptic in revealing the real policy of the party..... There is not much to choose between the two; there is nothing that should make either the labouring man or the manufacturer feel that American industry was less in danger of Protection from the Democrats than from the Republicans. Yet it is declared that a Democratic platform has always been followed by business adversity and a Republican platform by business prosperity." Mr. Taft perhaps is inclined to go further than Mr. Roosevelt did. Not long ago he pronounced himself a Tariff revisionist, adding: "No man can win the next election who does not favour changes in the tariff. I agree with the position taken by the American Manufacturers' Association which recently declared in favour of revision." And again Mr. Taft is quoted as saying: "The reasonable prospect of a revision of the tariff of a Republican party on conservative lines should certainly be greatly preferred by those who favour revision and yet believe in the protective system of legislation which is always threatening the incoming of a Democratic Congress and a Democratic administration, under the battle cry, 'A protective tariff is a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few' and to the disaster to general business which inevitably follows." The American Protective Tariff League began to attack Mr. Taft as a Free Trader four months ago. Mr. Roosevelt cannot, of course, transfer the whole of his supporters to Mr. Taft and it is felt that by exercising his power in the nomination of a presidential candidate Mr. Roosevelt has to some extent handicapped Mr. Taft.

Mr. Bryan's candidature has been vigorously discussed for some time past. A leading Southern Democratic journal does not welcome him. It says: "Added age, denial, study and experience should have made him wiser and more practical, but he is as much of a dreamer and visionary as ever. Returning from his trip abroad, he astonished his friends by declaring for Government ownership of railroads. From all over the country protests from Democrats were heard and nearly every Southern Senator expressed disapproval. Mr. Bryan found that he had raised a storm and began to hedge and explain, but his explanations and reference to the ultimate ownership of railroads by the Government cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory to the South which is, or should be, unalterably opposed to such a policy, for obious reasons." And so Mr. Bryan is not without a handicap either, notwithstanding that he has more personal following than any other single available democrat. For the benefit of foreigners who may believe that the difference between Republican and Democratic politics is about the same as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, the writer an American, in the *National Review* explains that there is an important and vital difference. The American Republic he describes as being unlike any other modern State, unlike any other form of political government of which history tells, in its dual system, which is the concrete expression of popular will. Local authority—and not merely authority in minor matters, but power so great that it affects the social and economic conditions of the people—is derived, not from the central Government, but is a right of the people themselves. The citizens of the State of New York, for instance, do not have to go to Congress for permission to build a railway, or to regulate the tariffs of that railway, within the confines of the State; that is a right to be determined solely by the people themselves, as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature. Should the people surrender this power, the whole theory of the American Constitution would be destroyed. In place of the central Government deriving power from the people, the people would enjoy only such power as the central Government might consider it advisable to grant. And it is felt that in the election campaign now begun, State rights against Federal interference will form the chief factor in deciding between the Democrats and Republicans.

THE REAL FIELD FOR MISSIONARY EFFORT.

In a striking article in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the Bishop of Madras discusses the oft-repeated question, "Are Christian Missions in India a failure?" Dr. Whitehead candidly admits that there is a good deal in the affirmative answer which is generally given to this question not only by professed opponents of missions but by their friends and well-wishers also. Christian Missions in India are a failure, he says, so far as the higher classes and castes of natives are concerned. The progress of Christianity among these classes has been excessively slow, and when we look to the efforts of missionaries who work among these, we cannot but regret that there is a sad waste of energy—which the poor results do not justify. "The number of converts from among the higher castes has been extremely small, the power of the caste system remains unbroken, and the antagonism to Christianity is almost as strong as ever. Against anything like the acceptance of the Christian creed the higher ranks of Hindu Society present a solid and unbroken front. So far as I can judge, they are no nearer to the Christian Church today than they were twenty-five years ago; indeed, in some respects I think that they are further off. The advance of higher education has perceptibly increased the friction and antagonism between Europeans and Indians and this has necessarily reacted strongly upon the attitude of educated Indians towards Christianity. To anyone, then, who looked exclusively at this part of mission work it might well appear that Christian missions in India for the last fifty years have been almost a complete failure." This is very frank and outspoken, and coming as it does from a high dignitary of the Church in India, it ought to have great weight with those who would persevere in this field of the educated classes among whom their efforts are wasted. The accepted theory among missionaries seems to be what may be called the percolation theory. They want to win the higher castes and educated men first to their fold, so that Christianity may afterwards permeate from them down to the lower strata of society. There is much to recommend this plan of action in the abstract; but the practice of all these years points to the fallacy of this method of procedure. The missionaries have been working mainly in towns and trying to convert the intellectual classes. But how little have they to show for all their labours in this direction!

But there is another direction in which missionary efforts would be crowned with far greater success, if only they turned their thoughts fully towards it. Dr. Whitehead points out that among the lower castes of this country, which are not only neglected, but, in many cases, actually oppressed by the higher castes with their rigid rules, Christianity has a splendid future which its zealous missionaries should do their utmost to realise. Wherever it has been preached to these lower and despised castes, it has been willingly and even eagerly accepted by them. But it has not been as yet seriously brought before them by missionaries who have been preoccupied with the work of converting the higher castes. There are about twenty million Pariahs and aborigines in this country, and there is no reason why Christianity should not be accepted by nearly all of these, if proper efforts were made in this direction and if the well known zeal and energy of the missionaries were diverted into this channel. The acceptance of Christianity by these people confers many boons upon them; they get a social status which is denied to them as long as they remain in their own fold; and they obtain self-respect and many other like advantages. The missionaries would be doing real good if they seriously turned their attention towards the proselytising of aborigines and low castes. Wherever they have done this in the past they have met with great success, but they have not done this on any large scale. Now that so high an authority as the Bishop of Madras has pointed out to them the great benefits both to the Church and to these neglected classes themselves, of missionary efforts in this highly promising field, it is to be hoped that they would divert a good part of their energy from the higher to the lower castes. It is after all, well says Dr. Whitehead, to these mass movements towards Christianity from below that we must look for the regeneration of Indian Society. "It may seem a strange and paradoxical idea that the future of India lies in the hands, not of the Brahman but of the Pariah. Yet I believe that it is true. No social progress in India is even remotely possible until the tyranny of caste is crushed and destroyed, and, if the history of the past fifty years is any guide to the future, that will be brought about not by the gradual enlightenment of the Brahman, but by the uprising of the Pariahs and aborigines through the influence of Christianity." It is the work of the Christian missionaries in the conversion and elevation of the poor and outcastes that is paving the way for the progress and civilization of the future.

SOME BYRONIC COINCIDENCES.

THE story of the escape of Lord Byron from a watery grave during the collision of the cooler *Knightgarth* with the yacht *Eros* will have a special significance in India, where, amongst educated natives Lord Byron's immortal prediction of Asiatic ways has been contrasted Britain's finest poet. One writer has said that "the educated Bengalee knows Byron by heart." Whatever the truth of this dictum may be, Byron lovers can scarcely fail to see in the position of the present peer sleeping alone aboard a yacht moored in Southampton Water, a curious analogy with the position of the author of *Childe Harold* alone aboard his English brig before Cephalonia eighty odd years ago, yearning for action, but kicking his heels together in inglorious delay. The Lord Byron of to-day escaped from the cruise of the *Eros* but to live; the Lord Byron of a century ago escaped from his cruise in Greece equally narrowly and after a stern chase by Turkish cruisers,—but to die miserably of fever at Missolonghi. And in many other ways the history of the great Lord Byron has been repeated with startling exactitude by the present peer. The poet Lord inherited the title not from his father but from his grand-uncle; the present Lord Byron succeeded his uncle. They both had heiresses for their mothers. The poet's mother was Catherine Gordon, heiress of Gight in Aberdeenshire, but her possessions were quickly squandered away by her dissolute husband, and poor young Byron was born to poverty and got his early schooling at a little academy in Aberdeen for five shillings a quarter. The present peer's mother was the daughter of a rich Essex parson, whose residence, Maldon Grove, is now his. Both the poet and the Lord Byron of to-day were educated at Harrow, and both were peers while in their teens. This latter coincidence is doubly remarkable; for boy-peers are rare, and out of nearly eight hundred peers living to-day not half a dozen are under adult age. Neither the poet nor his representative of to-day went into Society. The poet, whose poverty had condemned him to oblivion before he became famous, took up the Revolutionist side in politics, and was therefore shunned by the set in whose ranks he was born. But the publication of *Childe Harold* altered things. On Byron, as we learn from one writer, "the effect of his fame was almost to endanger his poetic gift." He became acquainted with Moore, and went into the fashionable world as a "lion." He had never been "in Society" before, and he took to the gay life with all the impressionable facility of his character. He was even caught one evening by Mr. Dallas in full "Court dress." This he had apparently been induced to put on out of gratitude for a few kind words spoken to him by the Regent, but he never went to Court, nonetheless. Byron's plunge into the great world lasted only four years. Then he left it in disgust, and ever after lived abroad. The present, and ninth, Lord Byron is far from being wealthy, and hence he has never been heard of in general society. He married, in 1901, a well-to-do widow, Mrs. Broadhead, of Portland Place, but has no son to succeed him in the title, and, as has been invariably the case, this historic title, which dates from 1643, is destined to pass indirectly, and in the distant future to revert to a very remote relative. The present Lord Byron's escape from the sinking yacht, the other day, serves to recall one other interesting memory of this family. The poet's grandfather, Admiral Byron, or "Foul-weather Jack" as he was popularly known, was, when a midshipman, cast away on the desert island of Chiloe, where he remained for no less than five years awaiting a ship to take him off. Lord Byron may derive no small comfort from this memory of his collateral ancestor, and think himself supremely fortunate that the yacht he was sleeping on was sunk in only fifteen feet of sea and no farther from the white walls of England than Southampton Water.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

THE monsoon has been so abnormal this year that it is not too much to hope that there will be more rain yet. No one in Bombay desires to see any more after the incessant downpours of a few weeks ago, but an examination of the District Season reports shows that unless there be more than a little more rain in the mofussil, and that soon, there must follow a very trying year to be faced. The August summary of weather conditions speaks of the rainfall in Gujarat as being "more than sufficient, and in places excessive." In contrast are the weekly reports. Of Broach it is said that the rainfall for the season has been general and more than sufficient, "but the break has been very long and rain is again urgently needed." Much the same is reported from Surat. But this is the cry from all over the Presidency. In places the standing kharif crops are withering from lack of rain. At Kaira all operations are almost at a standstill, except the saving of the rice crop by lifting water from tanks and wells. Crops sown early are ripening and in some places are quite good, but late sown crops are very poor and in danger of almost total failure. To this serious state of affairs, which is almost general, must be added the fact that sowing operations are greatly retarded and, as far as can be judged, there is likely to be a large decrease in the area cultivated. At present the weather forecasts are vague and far from hopeful.

THE AMAZING MARRIAGE.

THE Countess Montignoso, the royal lady who has just married a Florentine singer at a Strand Registry Office, was never Queen of Saxony, though she is the mother of the Crown Prince of that country and of his five brothers and sisters. She seems to be able to keep herself well before the public, although after the King of Saxony banished her from his kingdom. After he had obtained a divorce, she was sequestrated in Vienna under legal supervision. It is only a few months ago that the Countess figured in a motor-car accident, and she seems to turn up periodically in the most unexpected places in Europe. To-morrow, by the way, is the birthday of her youngest daughter by King Frederick, who will be six years old; unless, of course, we take it for granted that the little Princess Monica Pia, who was born some months after the Crown Princess's elopement with M. Giron, is a Saxon princess. She is four years old now, and from her birth she was destined to take the veil under an agreement with the erring Crown Princess, which permits her to see her other children twice a year. The Countess Montignoso is in point of blood the equal of any monarch in Europe, she being one of the numerous daughters of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and of a strictly royal lineage. An account of the Countess's romantic career will be found on another page.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Peninsular*, with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 1 a.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *China*, with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ischia* from Singapore left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE Dindigul Municipality has elected the Hon'ble Mr. Guruswamy Iyer as a representative of the Southern Group of Municipalities for election to the Legislative Council.

ON the recommendation of the Sardars of the Deccan, His Excellency the Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

I AM wondering whether those AMUSEMENTS. good people who wade through my weekly scribblings prefer to read my chronicles of the rather unimportant things that happen, or my musings on the really important things that affect each one of us? I have no doubt as to which I like to write. Ordinary events in Bombay are so terribly dull and commonplace. Take, for instance, the things that are happening. Well, there's the Rovers' Tournament. It is an excellent thing in its way and helps us to fill in the hours between 5 and 7 p. m. in a satisfactory manner; but is it really worth writing about for one who, like myself, has a perfectly free hand in the matter of subjects? What does it really matter whether the Manchesters beat the East Lancs or *vice versa*? Not a nickel, as far as I am concerned. I like watching the games immensely, but they are not of any real importance. Here let me give a straight tip to anyone who wants it—the Carabineers will win this tournament. Then, again, there is the recent visit of the Bandmann Company, an oasis in our desert, but not otherwise important. There was the Presidency Match and there are the Pierrots, who will have gained their laurels before this appears in print. We make a good deal of these things for pure lack of anything else to make a to-do about. The truth is that the Anglo-Indian in India is like a narrow-minded Christian in the world,—he is in the place but not of it. Our bodies are in India but our hope and love and desire is many thousand miles away. And so it is seldom that what we might call a current topic really interests us. Current topics there are, and we take more or less apparent interest in them, but our hearts are not here but away in the highlands or lowlands of Home.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

I confess I have never been able to understand those worthy people who arise in public meetings and protest that the first and dearest wish in their hearts is the welfare of India. It would be difficult for any of us not to wish prosperity to India and to do what we can to help her to it, for our prosperity and India's are very much bound up together. But the heart of every Englishman must be dominated by love for England, and his dearest wish to return to the country from whence he came. All this talk about the relations between Indians and Englishmen not being sufficiently frank and intimate is so much dross. We can at best be only very friendly acquaintances. To ask more is to ask people, whose hearts have altogether different ideals, to become intimate friends. You might as well ask jockeys and parsons to have mutual clubs. You might as well expect the Athenæum and the Sports Club to amalgamate. Friendly acquaintanceship there ought to be, and is, but no more. Perhaps I should rather put it that, as things are at present, there cannot be anything more. Some people put it down to English conceit and lack of manners. Let me mention an incident that occurred on Saturday evening. I happened to get into a local train on the B. B. and C. I., at about 7 p.m., accompanied by a lady friend. There were already three occupants of the carriage—a Parsee, a Mahomedan, and a Hindu. It was a first-class compartment and all these were apparently connected with Mills, and well-to-do. The Parsee sat opposite and behaved just as you would expect any gentleman to behave. The Mahomedan was an elderly gentleman. The Hindu had on a very dirty 'dhotur' and had his legs crossed displaying a considerable quantity of flesh. He frequently spat in a loud and aggressive manner out of the window. Finally, although it was not a smoking carriage, and, without asking the permission of the lady, he lit and smoked a cheap and evil-smelling cigarette. Speaking for myself I know I would never smoke in a carriage in which there was a native lady without, at any rate, first asking her permission. Incivility and bad manners are by no means the exclusive possession of Englishmen in this country.

THE ROYAL SCOTS.

If you want to thoroughly enjoy a match at the Rovers' Tournament you must sit at the Wodehouse Road end of the ground where our gallant defenders most do congregate. I sat there during the match between the Scots and the East Lancashires. Apparently the latter were distinctly the favourites. This is perhaps scarcely surprising as their win over the XIII Hussars was undeniably a fluke. Indeed, there cannot be much doubt that the XIII Hussars ought to be figuring in the final. I say this because, although the Royal Scots were beaten by 1 goal to love, they had on the whole the better of the game. Their passing and fielding of the ball was certainly superior to the Lancashires, but they seemed to lack force. This is a very creditable performance for what is not even the second eleven of the Scots, and shows what a splendid football playing regiment the Royal Scots are. Not only do the Royal Scots play excellent football, but the behaviour of all their teams on the ground is just about as good as it could be. There is no cheap individual swagger, no talking, no shouting of 'foul there'; and the like. The Scots second team have every reason to be pleased with their performance in this year's Rovers' Tournament, and if their first team have a better centre forward he must indeed be a wonder. The football was very interesting but it took a second place to the remarks made by certain members of the Hussars and Leicester teams, and of a very senior Sergeant of the Royal Scots. The last named gentleman must, I imagine, have been the trainer of the Scots team, from the loud and varied advice he offered them: 'Now, my lads, mix it up!' 'Put a little more ginger into it, the Royals!' 'Let them have a little short arm work, my lads.' However, the XIII Hussars and Leicester's representatives more than held their own with him. Their favourite cry was to request the 'Royal' Lancashires to 'get a move on'. Also they had the very highest opinion of the Lancashires' goal-keeper, which I confess I do not share. Twice his saves were of the very feeblest description and he was by no means impressive as a preventer of goals. The Rovers' tournament now would seem to be a gift to the Carabineers, who play more attractive and forcible football than any other team. I see a lot of correspondence, from which one might gather that an injustice had been done by changing the dates of the semi-finals. The very simple answer is that it would have been most unfair to have asked the Carabineers to play against different teams two nights running. No team has received more consideration than the Royal Scots in Bombay and it is a pity they have alienated public sympathy by their conduct in objecting to Sergeant Pett as referee at the end of the League season, by the absurd match played between A and B teams when the former were allowed to draw, and by deserting Bombay for Simla in search of a new pot.

MUD SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

The very excellent programme put forth by Mr. Henderson Grey and Captain Pratt for the annual Mud Sports promises three excellent afternoons' entertainment on the 16th, 17th and 19th of October. There are plenty of events for ladies, and the Hon. Secretaries may reasonably expect a large turn out of nominatrices. One hope that the very excellent programme may attract competitors from outside Bombay. Such would be very warmly welcome and would be certain of an excellent three or four days in Bombay. Captain Pratt, the new Joint Honorary Secretary, ought to prove an able successor to Mr. Palmer. In this connection may I be allowed to mention that in a few days we are to lose the 113th, who go to Aden? This regiment will be very much missed as they are an excellent body of sportsmen. It is invidious to single out officers, but the mess would agree with me in selecting Major Lloyd Jones and Mr. Palmer as representative officers. Few soldiers have a more honourable record of active service than Major Lloyd Jones, and he will leave behind him a host of friends. As regards Mr. Palmer, he is the best all-round youthful sportsman I have met for many a day. He shines at cricket, football, and hockey. He plays polo and has won prizes at point to point meetings. With all these merits he combines a modesty which is as becoming as it is unusual. I wish the 113th *bon voyage* and a pleasant stay at Aden. We are also losing a good many gunner friends this week, who go to Rangoon.

To them also we wish the best of luck. India is a land of constant partings; the consolation is that constant partings mean also constant meetings. "Happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again."

THE PHILHARMONIC AND THE THESPIANS.

I should like to put in another good word for the Philharmonic, whose renaissance is most welcome. The absolute lack of all musical enterprise in Bombay during the last two years has been a disgrace to the town. But if the Philharmonic is to be a success, it wants a strong and influential committee, each of whom will take a personal interest in the Society. Everything like a clique especially must be avoided. If I might make a suggestion, there ought to be a branch of the Society devoting itself to the singing of glees and part songs, and giving fortnightly concerts in different parts of the town during the cold weather. I hear also that the Thespian club is also about to spring into renewed life. It has done so more than once in the past and the results have not been of a permanent character. This was chiefly due to the fact that the so-called revival consisted simply of a number of amateurs, who were producing something, joining the club and borrowing the name. If the club is to be of any use it must be entirely reconstituted, invite members, try them all and select the best. It must under no circumstances become a mutual admiration society. Social cliques are principally responsible for the long continued stagnation of the drama and music. I trust the new Thespians will endeavour to avoid such pitfalls. From what I hear, those who are moving in the matter are likely to make the club as representative as possible. It is to be regretted that Mr. Jeaffreson, at once an excellent actor and a first class stage manager, is not now in Bombay.

PASSAGE RATES.

The P. and O.'s critics have not produced anything particularly amusing since I last wrote. I note that one gentleman has swelled the opposition by a munificent donation of ten rupees. I see that another gentleman suggests that the Bibby Line should be invited to come and fight the P. and O. The Bibby at present run a most excellent fortnightly service to and from Rangoon, but I should hardly imagine they are desirous of building a fleet of 10,000 ton steamers to compete with the P. and O. in a weekly service to Bombay. I am afraid we must face the prospect of being ground under by the oppressor for a good many years. Under the circumstances, would it not be well to conciliate him rather than yelp about his heels like a pack of stupid little dogs. It is difficult to estimate how tremendous is the debt India and Anglo-Indians owe to the enterprise and excellent management of the P. and O. Company.

JABALPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JABALPUR, SEPTEMBER 24.

The Government College is practically closed as the students as a body resented one of their number being rusticated for a time for breach of rules and gross insubordination to the Principal, and left the College in a body and are for the present living at some place in the city and positively refuse to tender an apology for their behaviour.

The Neville Company have been performing at the Station Theatre but not to bumper houses.

Captain Laurence, U. S. A., has came here with his big balloon and advertised an ascent yesterday, wind and weather permitting, at 6 p.m., but wind and weather were both against him. When the hour of the intended ascent arrived, and the spectators who had assembled by thousands on the large maidan and within the enclosure from which the ascent was to be made, had to fly to their homes, getting drenched in consequence of a sudden shower.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner is expected here on the 27th instant and he will spend 10 or 12 days at Jabalpur. His welcome will be [illegible] genuine, for he started his career [illegible] when he first came out, and all those who [illegible] Jabalpur, who knew him then either personally [illegible] by sight, regard him [illegible] mourned to be [illegible] a little more than a decade, [illegible] and result.

A Fancy Dress Ball and other social functions are being arranged, and Jabalpur will be *en fete* for a little while.

THE INCREASED PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent: "Anti-Trust," I am sorry to say that some of the information he wants is not in my possession, as steamship companies do not readily part with it, but there is quite enough available to show the extreme price that must be paid for speed. Here are a few figures in illustration of my point:—

"Britannic"	16	knots	100 tons coal per diem
"America"	17½	knots	185 " "
"Oregon"	18½	knots	235 " "
"Umbria"	19½	knots	260 " "
"Campania"	22	knots	480 " "
"Deutschland"	23½	knots	680 " "
"Lusitania"	25½	knots	1,100 " "

Among the P. & O. steamers I understand that the "Maldavia" at 17½ knots consumes 180 tons, which is about the same as the "Caledonia" at 16 knots, the "Caledonia" being a notorious coal eater. All I wished to say was that it is impossible for an outsider to judge the internal affairs of a big company without intimate acquaintance with them, and that any such demand as that of "Anti-Trust" is ludicrous. I do not see that his victory over a naval man in respect of the coal consumption of the "Umbria" is proof of the possession of more than a smattering of the subject, any more than my accidental remembrance of the genitive of "supellex" entitles me to claim more than a smattering of Latin. Besides, was it not the "Oregon," and not the "Umbria," that was employed at the manœuvres? But of this I will not be certain. It seems to me, equally with "Anti-Trust," that the P. & O. would be all the better for severe competition in the Bombay trade, and that if he is able to abolish some of the obsolete and autocratic ideas on their ships, arrange for some increase of speed, and secure politeness and alacrity from the elegant young men in their Leadenhall Street Office, we shall all be grateful to him, but it is pretty certain that the only remedy for the present state of things is the aforementioned competition. Until that comes, the P. & O. can hardly be blamed for making the best bargain it can with the Government, though its defects in the other respects are still open to censure.

YOUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

RECORD PASSAGE BY AN ANCHOR LINER.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" arrived here last Saturday, having made a record passage from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st, and arrived here in 20 days 18 hours including the usual stoppage at Port Said and Suez. This is an extremely good passage and is equal to the P. & O. passage from London. On the Homeward passage the steamer will land her passengers in London overland *via* Marseilles in 16 to 17 days.

The "Castalia" is now on her fourth voyage and her passage has improved each voyage. She carries about 100 passengers in two, three and four-berthed large, airy and well ventilated cabins situated amidships on the upper and promenade decks. She has an immense amount of promenade deck space and also large main deck space fore and aft, which is at the disposal of passengers for games, &c. The music and smoke rooms, nursery, &c., are beautifully fitted and are large and commodious. The steamer is fitted with electric lights and fans throughout, no extra charge being made for the use of these in the cabins. The "Castalia," as she is 8,000 tons register, carries 10,000 tons cargo, and the latter, being below water line, keeps her extremely steady in the roughest weather.

She is under the command of Captain Blight who has been in command of Anchor Line Steamers running between England and India for the past twenty-eight years, and to whom the forty passengers just landed expressed their complete satisfaction with the entire voyage, both as regards the internal arrangements of the steamer, her speed, and comfort generally.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

PERSIA'S ATTITUDE.

The Forces in India.

REDUCTION SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Reuter's Agency learns that in the course of the Anglo-Russian negotiations the Persian Gulf was fully discussed, and Great Britain received from Russia the fullest recognition of Great Britain's special position there.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement is absorbing all interest.

The papers expect that the Cabinet will consider the reduction of the forces in India, though military opinion is opposed to it on the ground of native unrest.

French opinion welcomes the Agreement.

The Paris *Temps* says that England has achieved a splendid success regarding Afghanistan. It is difficult to say who has secured the better bargain.

THE CONVENTION AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Despatch from Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

A despatch from Sir Edward Grey, authorising Sir A. Nicolson to sign the Convention, says :—"As the Persian section is limited to regions touching British and Russian frontiers and the Gulf which is only partly Persian territory, it is not considered appropriate to introduce into the Convention, a declaration respecting the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf as the result of British action extending over more than a hundred years.

"His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the question will not occasion difficulties between the two Governments, should developments arise making further discussion necessary, for in the course of the negotiations Russia has explicitly stated that she does not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf—a statement of which His Majesty's Government have formally taken note.

"In order to make it quite clear that the Convention is not intended to affect the position in the Gulf and does not imply any change of policy in regard to it, His Majesty's Government think it desirable to draw special attention to, and to reaffirm their previous declarations of, British policy in reference to British interests in the Gulf, and the importance of maintaining them.

"His Majesty's Government will continue to direct all their efforts to the preservation of the *status quo* in the Gulf and the maintenance of British trade there, and in doing so they have no desire to exclude the legitimate trade of other Powers."

Press Comments.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The *Times*, [illegible] the Anglo-Russian Convention, says :—

"[illegible] Persia [illegible] opened the approaches to Persia and the Indian Ocean through Persia, but also that she recognizes its paramount importance for us, is a very essential point, and constitutes no mean set off to the surrender of our claim to equality of rights in the more remote parts of Persia. Our position on the Gulf is, if anything, strengthened by the explicit inclusion of Bundar Abbas in the British sphere.

"With regard to Afghanistan, Russia's engagements afford every security against further advance on India, either by overt aggression or peaceful penetration.

"The Convention should remove the antagonism, real or imaginary, which for the last half century has threatened the peace of the world."

The *Times'* correspondent at St Petersburg telegraphs that the tenor of the Convention was previously disclosed to the Persian Government and made an excellent impression.

"There is no reason to apprehend that Germany's susceptibilities will be aroused."

The *Morning Leader* says that a strong argument in favour of the Convention is that it is severely confined to foreign relations and makes for the peace of the world.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The *Daily Mail* congratulates Sir Edward Grey on his skill, judgment and firmness in making the best of a bad business. The paper praises Mr. Morley whose influence is visible in the Indian Frontier stipulations.

INDIAN OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Opinion in Simla with regard to the main points of the Anglo-Russian Convention appears to be that—

(a) As concerns Tibet, the British Government surrenders the claim which Sir Frank Younghusband's expedition established, of treating direct with each other to meet the difficulty which has hitherto existed whereby even minor border difficulties have had to be referred by the Russians upon the spot to St. Petersburg and thence to London, thence to Calcutta or Simla and thence to Cabul, before action could be taken.

This difficulty is analogous to the one that the Convention reimposes upon Great Britain in regard to Tibet. But there is this difference, that whereas there is no doubt about the new Tibetan disability being imposed by the removal of the Afghan frontier, one is dependent upon the consent of the Amir.

(b) As concerns Persia the Convention deprives Great Britain of the possibility of succeeding to the railway concessions which lapse from Russia in 1910. It also leaves such British enterprises in Central Persia as the telegraph and oil concessions in a somewhat anomalous position, but has the merit of establishing a *modus vivendi*.

"STATESMAN"

"The chief feature of the Convention is what may be described as a commercial partition of Persia. While Great Britain and Russia declare that they have mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of that country, nothing is said which would appear to indicate that Persia had been consulted in the matter."

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS"

It will be seen that Russia has made, on the whole, a most successful bargain and that our losses are heavy in the Persian Gulf and, perhaps, also in the matter of the Amir's consent."

"THE ENGLISHMAN"

"On the whole it is plain that the Convention, unless it contains certain secret clauses, is at best unnecessary, and at the worst, harmful. Conventions, notwithstanding the task of guarding India's frontiers, must still be carried on.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Opposition to the Modus Vivendi.

CABINET REFUSES PARTICIPATION.

COLONIAL STATUTES SUSPENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

A telegram from St John's states that an Order in Council has been issued, forbidding the service of warrants on American vessels, in connection with fishery rights or in connection with the employment of Newfoundlanders.

The Order suspends all Colonial statutes authorising the boarding and arrest of American vessels for fishery offences.

This prevents Sir R. Bond from carrying out his declared intention to enforce the Colonial laws in spite of the *modus vivendi*.

It is explained in official quarters in London that the order was necessary as there was no evidence that the Newfoundland Government would give effect to the *modus vivendi*, having hitherto refused to recognise it.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO

20,000 Troops March to Rabat.

Abdul Aziz has brought twenty thousand troops to Rabat.

THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

Arrival at Vienna.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The King of Roumania has arrived at Vienna, and has conferred with the Emperor and Baron von Aerenthal.

CHINESE COOLY RIOT.

Police Fire on the Mob.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A riot has occurred at Johannesburg owing to Chinese coolies, under notice of repatriation, refusing to make up time lost by unauthorized absence.

The police fired a volley, wounding fifteen.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir T. Lipton's Challenge Refused.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The New York Yacht Club has declined Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup.

LATER.

The New York Yacht Club's refusal to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge was due to the challenge not giving the dimensions of the challenger, while imposing new and special conditions as to the type, size, and power of the defender.

FLOODS AROUND MALAGA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Floods have ravaged the neighbourhood of Malaga, and many villages are in ruins.

Already fifty-nine people have been drowned.

THE BALKAN REFORMS.

Discussion at Vienna.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

M. Isvolski has arrived at Vienna.

It is understood that he will discuss with Baron von Aerenthal the details of the Balkan Reform Scheme.

STRAND HOTEL TRAGEDIES.

Government Orders Enquiry.

BAD MILK SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Regarding the terrible tragedies which occurred at the Strand Hotel, the Local Government has authorised the District Magistrate to hold an enquiry. Sister Mary, one of the Nuns of the Home for the Aged Poor who partook of the blanc mange supplied by the Hotel on Sunday afternoon, is still unconscious ; in fact her life is despaired of.

It now transpires that the four persons who have died from eating food from the Strand Hotel contracted cholera by drinking preparations from the milk supplied by filthy native milkmen. The tragedies have caused the greatest sensation in Rangoon and the Medical and Health authorities are making the most searching enquiries to ascertain how the germs of cholera were conveyed to the hotel.

VISITORS TO POONA RACES.

Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Kour Saheb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBR 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. A., A.Apcar who was on a visit to Poona during the big meetings left by the 5 p.m. passenger train to-day for Kalyan to catch the Mail for Calcutta.

Other visitors also are shortly departing.

H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala has already left Poona last night for Bombay whence he will return back to Patiala.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received telegraphic advice from the London Office that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 13 per cent per annum, free of income tax.

DURING the week ending 24th Sept. 61 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these 2 were shipped to Cutch Mandvi and 1 to Zanzibar, 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Jetpur, 6 by the Farmer at Poona, 2 by the Farmer at Jamnagar, 5 by the Farmer at Sholapur, 8 by the Farmer at Ahmednagar and 35 for the Government of Bombay. During the week 258 chests were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad.

AMAZING MARRIAGE OF AN EX-CROWN PRINCESS.

SAXON KING'S DIVORCED WIFE WEDS A SINGER.

Romantic Career of the Countess Montignoso.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Countess Montignoso, the former wife of the King of Saxony, was married to-day to a Florentine singer named Toselli at a Strand Registry Office.

The Countess Montignoso is the lady who created such a scandal by eloping with Monsieur Giron, the French tutor of her five children, in 1903. She is a daughter of the exiled Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was born just thirty-seven years ago. Her elopement with her children's French tutor is said to have broken the heart of the late King of Saxony, her husband's father, and he only survived the scandal a few months. Now this erring woman has contracted another marriage which will revive the whole unsavoury story. This, one would have thought, for her children's sake would be the last thing she would do. Her eldest son, the Crown Prince George of Saxony, is now fourteen years old. He was born in January 1893, and his next brother was born in December of the same year. In her early years the ex-Crown Princess made a favourable impression on all who knew her. She was highly gifted, spoke a number of languages—English, Italian, French, German, and Hungarian—was a good painter, and rode to hounds with great zest and boldness. In 1891 she married the Crown Prince Frederick Augustus amid a great display of festivities at the Vienna Imperial Court. The union, whether it was a love match or a marriage of convenience, seems to have been happy for some years, and five children were born—three sons and two daughters. But the volatile spirit of the Princess could ill-brook the monotonous routine of the Saxon Court, where even cycling was regarded as improper, and eventually rumours began to circulate with regard to the strained relations existing between the Royal couple. The name of Giron, the French tutor of the Princess's children, was mentioned. He was ordered to leave the Court, but went to Bavaria and kept up a secret correspondence with his late mistress. On December 12, 1902, the Crown Princess committed the supreme folly of quitting Dresden for Salzburg. From there she went to Geneva, where she met her brother and abettor, the Archduke Leopold, and the man Giron. Some months later her last child was born, Giron asserting a claim to its paternity. Having renounced all Royal rights on January 9, 1903, she was suspended from all privileges as an Austrian Archduchess, and was formally divorced on February 11. In July she took the name and title of Countess Montignoso. After being withdrawn from the influence of the tutor Giron, whose part in the scandal had been particularly treacherous and disgraceful, she made repeated claims to be allowed to see her children, which culminated in a painful scene, when in defiance of an agreement she suddenly appeared in Dresden and tried to enter the palace. Through all the unhappiness she brought upon herself by her fatal error she never completely lost the sympathy of the Saxon people.

Since then the ex-Crown Princess has led a wild and roving life. All that the lawyers in Dresden and Vienna could do to restrain her has failed. Her little child, the Princess Monica, has been taken away from her by order of the King of Saxony, as her mother broke her agreement concerning the child's up-bringing.

The ex-Crown Princess was accused of having relations with Count Guicciardini, a young man of thirty, and scion of an ancient Florentine family. These relations were characterised by the Dresden Court as so notorious that Florentine society ceased to receive the Princess. Under the circumstances the separation of the child from the mother appeared to the Court to be urgently necessary. Dresden Court Society insisted on the Court dropping its hitherto indulgent treatment of the Countess. Indignation prevailed at the Tuscan Court at the deportment of the Countess. Herown family now believes her not to be in normal health, and requiring the seclusion of a sanatorium.

The King's mother, Queen Carola, is a quiet, dignified woman, who looks more like a cheerful German housewife than a queen. She is a little old-fashioned, and amusing stories used to be told of how the sprightly and romp-loving Crown-Princess (now known as the Countess Montignoso) used to startle her by her practical jokes. Once the Crown Princess got up some private theatricals at Dresden. The Queen consented to attend them and expected to see the wife of her heir in some part exceedingly dignified, refined, and modest. Instead of that, the young Princess appeared as a housemaid, blacked boots, and imitated, with remarkable accuracy, the accent of the real housemaid who had coached her in the part. After the performance the Queen mildly suggested that a future Queen of Saxony ought not to play house-maids. Another dispute between the two occurred about the Princess's love of cycling. The Queen did not think cycling dignified, but the Princess persisted, and gained her permission to indulge in the amusement after much coaxing.

After her youngest child was born the Countess Montignoso resided in the Isle of Wight. She was subsequently compelled to return to Vienna, and in March last she met with an accident at Florence while driving a Mercedes motor-car. Countess Tugo, a chauffeur, and the Princess's governess were also in the car. Coming down the Viale Colli, where the road is steep, the Countess Montignoso, who was driving, took a curve at a high speed and ran off the road. The car dashed with great force into a tree, and was only thus saved from falling down the hillside. Every one of the party was injured, the Countess Montignoso sustaining serious cuts and bruises. She was greatly alarmed, and forgot her own injuries in finding that Princess Monica had been badly cut by broken glass, and had severely bitten her tongue between her teeth. The chauffeur sustained a severe fracture of the shoulder, and Countess Tugo was also injured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, Sept. 26.—Crimmins, Capt., R. G. A., on leave, from Murree.

Hathaway, Lt.-Col., R. A. M. C., for embarkation from Poona.

DEPARTURES, Sept 26.—Martin, Capt., R. A. M. C., on duty to Poona.

Johnston, Capt. Warwick Regt. on duty to Poona.

Hathaway, Lt.-Col. R. A. M. C., for embarkation to Karachi.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The following are the dates of departure and arrival of the undermentioned Corps :—

Royal Garrison Artillery,—62nd Company, Bombay 1st October, Aden 7th idem ; 64th Company, Calcutta, 27th December, Bombay, 3rd January ; 77th Company, Bombay, 25th September, Rangoon, 2nd October ; 79th Company, Rangoon 7th October, Bombay, 17th idem.

British Infantry.—Somersets, Cawnpore, 14th December, Poona 16th idem ; East Lancashires, Poona, 3rd November, Karachi 6th idem ; Connaughts, Poona, 5th March, England, 27th idem ; Northamptons, Jullunder, 3rd March, Poona 6th idem.

Indian Cavalry.—1st Lancers, Jhansi 24th October, Sirur, 20th December; 29th Lancers, Sirur, 15th October, Bolarum, 18th November.

Indian Infantry.—79th Company, Cannanore to Aurangabad, dates unsettled. 98th Company, Aurangabad 7th January, Ceylon 11th ; 64th Pioneers, Octacamund to Belgaum, dates unsettled ; 66th Punjabis, Malakand, 20th January, Belgaum 20th March ; 82nd Punjabis, Belgaum, 24th November, Malakand 20th January ; 113th Company, Bombay, 1st October, Aden 7th ; 116th Company, Aden, 11th October, Bombay 17th.

Sappers and Miners :—21st Company, Quetta 13th March, Kirkee 18th and 22nd Company, Kirkee 9th March, Quetta 14th.

LAHORE RIOT APPEAL.

Mr. Bevan Petman's Address.

SENTENCES REDUCED AND CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

Continuing his reply for the Crown, Mr. Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer who is appearing as respondent in the case of the Lahore rioters who have applied to the Punjab Chief Court on the Revision side, said that no real authority was laid before the Court for the contentions made before it. There were a number of rulings of the Calcutta High Court that in all cases of rioting, etc., the common object of the mob should be clearly made out.

Mr. Petman quoted a recent ruling to the effect that the omission to set out the common object did not necessarily invalidate the prosecution, unless that omission misled the accused and thus led to a failure of justice.

The Chief Judge pointed out that the accused might plead that they left the assembly before it developed into a riot, but Mr. Petman said they had not done so by denying that they were there at all. Moreover, it was the prosecution's contention that it was never an innocent crowd. Unfortunately in Lahore there had been the experience of such a mob and their object. Reprisals for imagined grievances about unfairness were well known. The prisoners took an active part in the riot. There was no question of the crowd happening to be in the road and the carriage thus being delayed. The crowd deliberately ran in front of it and brought it to a standstill. Even the traces were cut. Rightly or wrongly, the "Punjabee" raised the class question and on that day the mob was prepared to assault any European.

As to certain facts which had been misrepresented to the Court the crowd had no opportunity to effect a rescue because Mr. Phillips put his carriage beside the other and affecting a change from one to the other, galloped off. There was no knowing what the intention of the mob was or what they would have done had Mr. Phillips not been so quick. All that it was necessary for the prosecution to show was that an offence against the law had been committed. It was the desire of the executive that nobody against whom there was not strong evidence should be prosecuted, which explained the various eliminations. As for the identification by some of the witnesses of a boy who was not accused at all, so far from that solitary examples proving the faultiness of every identification it was probable that unwittingly the prosecution had, for the purposes of forming a crowd from which the identifiers were to pick the rioters put their hand upon a rioter. There were 300 in the mob on April 16 and that was quite a feasible explanation.

It was said of Gowardhandas that he would not have taken part in such a riot as he was a man of moderate views, but a man's politics were seldom at a standstill. For instance, it was never thought that when he was on the Editorial staff of the *Lahore Tribune*, Bepin Chandra Pal would have developed into such a man as he was now.

Gowardhan Das was an educated man, who ought to have known better. What had been urged for his defence was all against him. Of all the rioters he deserved his sentence most, as he was not an ignorant villager led away by persons of greater responsibility.

With regard to the case of Ram Singh, Mr. Petman said that though the Magistrate expressed regret in sentencing him that regret only sprang from the fact that he was a man who had worked himself from a humble position, and could not be construed into a belief that the sentence was a very severe one. It was only a regret that such a man should deserve such a sentence.

On the general question of sentences, Mr. Petman said that in no circumstances could Gowardhan Das be held to be entitled to mitigation. Behari Ram was a student at the Punjab Veterinary College and it was grievous to think that the Lieutenant-Governor had just about the time of the riot, in giving away the prizes, expressed a hope that all the students there would do their college credit in after-life. The prisoners, except the boy who had been bound over, were rather more than boys. It was a very gross case, and punishment should be deterrent. Absolute lawlessness was exhibited. People banded themselves together to be lawless. That this form of violence should not be repeated was the whole object of the prosecution. Two or three months was not a deterrent sentence. To assault an Officer in the execution of his duty—a forbearing Officer—was a serious crime, and yet the maximum sentence had not been passed. It was because leniency was shown that further cases of outrage occurred, and would occur until the Legislative took the matter seriously.

The policy adopted in Calcutta of leniency was a wrong one, and must not be a precedent for the Punjab.

Counsel asked the Court to disregard the circumstances of the Eastern Province which were not the same as this one. The law has to be vindicated. Special times required special measures, and the circumstances of the riot in Lahore on April 16, called aloud for deterrent sentences.

The petitioners' Counsel briefly replied, and the Court reserved Judgment.

LATER.

THE Punjab Chief Court has delivered Judgment in the Lahore riot cases. Pindi Dass's appeal against five years' rigorous imprisonment is dismissed, and Dina Nath's sentence of five reduced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The order for the confiscation of the *Hindustan* steam press is set aside as illegal.

Of the rioters, four, namely, Sowaram Singh, the brother of Ajit Sing, Ram Singh, Kartar Singh and Lal Chand are acquitted.

Sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment on Behari Ram and Ghasita Ram stand, and the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on Gowardhan Das is, on account of his previous moderate opinions and charitable life, reduced to six months.

In all these cases the conviction for rioting is held to be not good, and all the sentences are for assaulting a public officer in the execution of his duty.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL'S CONVICTION.

Meeting of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of United Bengal, to express the views and sentiments of the Bengali nation with regard to the incarceration of Babu Bepin Chunder Pal, was held last evening at Green Park, Parshi Bagan. There was a large gathering of people of almost all denominations, including delegates from the Mufassil, and Surandra Nath Banerjee presided.

Three resolutions were moved and passed characterising the punishment inflicted upon Bepin Chandra Pal as very severe, sympathising with the convict in his trouble, and renewing the Boycott pledge.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

Arrest of a Babu Barrister.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBR 26.

Immediately after the meeting of sympathy with Bepin Chundra Pal last evening, the police arrested A. C. Banerjee, Barrister-at-law, for making seditious speeches in Beadon Square. He was released on bail for Rs. 2,500. The trial is fixed for the 23rd of October.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Margaret May, younger daughter of the late John Alexander Bell (Police Magistrate, Dimbula and Dikoya, Ceylon) and of Mrs. Macdonnell, Octacamund, and Colonel R. F. Chesshire, Indian Army, late Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry, and for seven years on the Staff in India and Burma.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BIG HAUL OF AMMUNITION IN MOROCCO.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 23.

London September 8.—Muley Hafid secured in Mazagan Customs House 17,00,000 rounds of ammunition which the French intended seizing.

World Champion Swimmer.

The hundred yards swimming championship was won by C. M. Daniels of Manchester yesterday. Time 45 2/5 seconds, a world's record.

The Galmer Trophy.

Major Marshall, Manager, Australian Rifles team, speaking at Ottawa said that the Americans won the Galmer trophy because their rifles and sights were better than of other teams. Their ammunition was also much better.

Badenbaden Tennis Tournament.

The Newzealander Wilding won the singles final in the Badenbaden Tennis Tournament.

Mine Explosion by Firedamp.

In the firedamp explosion in the Esperanga mine, Coahuila, Texas, twenty-seven were killed and many injured.

Trades Union Congress.

The Trades Union Congress, in closing, decided to meet at Nottingham next March.

Ships' Officers to Learn First Aid.

London September 10.—The Boards of Trade have decided that from next year Masters' and Mates' certificates must include a knowledge of First Aid to the injured.

Panama Canal Work Progressing.

One-tenth of the Panama Canal has been completed. 30,000 labourers are busy under an army of Engineers.

Mr. Roosevelt's Election.

The "New York World" says that the Trusts contributed £52,000 sterling to Mr Roosevelt's election.

The "New York World" says that Mr Harriman gave £10,000, and the Standard Oil Company £6,000 to Roosevelt's election.

A Fiancee Attempts to Murder Fiance.

London September 9.—A Russian named Manmoff was arrested at Venice for shooting Count Kemarawski, whose life was insured for £20,000 in favour of a divorced Countess Tarnowski, his fiancee.

The Countess and her lawyer Prolukoff have been arrested.

Countess Tarnowski confesses complicity and says that Prolukoff originated the murder of the Count.

Countess Tarnowski says that Manmoff was passionately loving her and was determined to kill Count Kemarowski, but she sent detectives to prevent the murder.

Prolukoff the lawyer denies this and says that the Countess ruined him by extravagance and planned the murder to secure the insurance money and then to marry him, Manmoff being merely a tool.

Mining Training in Transvaal.

London, September 11.—General Botha states that his Government is buying a low grade gold mine to train youths, chiefly the poor, in practical mining.

The Goold Trunk Muder.

Mrs. Goold at Monte Carlo refused food for two days.

The Monte Carlo crowds following Goold and his wife demand their death.

SCHOOLBOYS' STRIKE.

Serious Charges Against the Vice-Principal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Four hundred boys, day scholars and boarders, have left St John's College and refuse to return until Mr. Bamber, the Vice-Principal, is dismissed. They have made most of the charges against this teacher's morality with the result that they have now decided to retain counsel to file a petition before the District Magistrate, and it is expected to create the greatest sensation.

RESIGNATION OF MR. LINNETT.

Theosophical Society's Vice-President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 26.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says :—The many friends in India and elsewhere of Mr. A. P. Linnett, formerly Editor of the *Pioneer*, will be grieved to hear that he has found it impossible to continue his work for the Theosophical Society as its Vice-President. Differences of opinion have occurred between Mr. Linnett and Mrs. Annie Besant which have led to his resignation.

There has been much strife in the Theosophical world of late which has not been of a particularly edifying nature, and this latest untoward result will probably be deeply regretted by members of the Theosophical Society and its sympathisers throughout the world.

FATAL FOOD POISONING

Deaths in Babu Ashutosh Dhur's Family.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The *Bengalee* says that during the last Hindu Festival of Arandhan when Hindus take no fresh food but that cooked the night before, which fell this year on the 17th instant a very regrettable calamity befell the family of Babu Ashutosh Dhur, an attorney-at-law. According to custom all the members of the family partook of food prepared the previous night and, it is said, most of them more or less suffered badly. They showed symptoms of cholera and three of them—Babu Anukul Chandra Dhur, an attorney of the High Court and the youngest son of Ashutosh Dhur, one of a Dhur's grandsons, and a "Sirkar" of the house succumbed.

Several members who partook of the food have recovered and it is reported that the second son of Ashutosh Dhur and several others are not yet out of danger.

DEAR OLD DICKENS.

A Genre Painter.

II.

"Spira da un solo amor la vostra vita,
"Fiori ed uccelli.
"E nulla cosa e vil ; tutto possenti,
"Tutte son pure."

(Your life and flowers and birds all breathe from one single love. And nothing is vile, everything is powerful, everything pure.) This harmony in things is as much the faith of Dickens as of the Italian Niccolo Tomassco who sings it. There are two sorts of literature. The one is theatrical, outside of life and belongs to no age. The other holds to the age which produced it. Resulting from circumstances it sometimes dies with them, and sometimes immortalises them. The ages of Pericles, of Augustus, of Louis XIV, have passed from hand to hand a beautiful marble, cold and majestic from the ruins of the Parthenon. An indescribable mummy Racine and Alfieri have embalmed it in strong aromas. Even Schiller the enthusiastic priest of another God did not die without drinking of what remained of Euripides' kisses on the shoulders of the marble. On the other hand men like Juvenal, Shakespeare and Byron, drawing from the entrails of the earth they marched upon, from the muddy soil sticking to their sandals, a living, bleeding clay, moulded it with their large hands. Casting a sad look on their contemporaries they carved a being in their own image, calling out to them, 'Look!' then burying with them their terrible effigy.

DICKENS WROTE FOR HIS TIME.

The coach, the road, the inn, a storm, a ship at sea, a Sunday evening, a foggy day, the school, the workhouse, a night wind, the church, the chimes, the river, the wharf, are so many impressions taken off a plate, so impressionable and essentially subjective is the writer. His pictures are what are known as genre. They are diverse manifestations of ordinary life. From comfort and *dolce-far-niente* a whole poetry of calm, of well-being and songs, to cries, tears, clanking of chains and frightful yells. He represents the humour of small English life, just as Teniers and Mieris, Van Steen and Ostade reveal burgher life in a remarkable manner. You look, so to speak, at the sixteenth century through the window opened by the Dutch and Flemish artists with all its occupations and costumes. Dickens does as much. With a stirring, diversified and undulating style he dashes off pictures and portraits. No matter how poor and insignificant the theme, he can develop it copiously by personal observations, suppositions, and association of ideas. Then is the time for the cadence of those stately phrases of his, like the flourishes of some signatures, now solemn as a sermon now the eloquence of a juggler, now the sober sensibility of a religious tract, turning again to the comic of the slang and the pathetic of the melodrama. Striking out a path different to Scott's whose heroes and heroines are from the upper ranks of society, his are not only from the middle and lower classes, but his works breathe a spirit of criticism and disparagement in regard to the upper ones, and the rotten time-honoured institutions of old England.

TAKE THE MAYPOLE INN

and the jolly scene there. It is an eccentric old house with gables and chimneys too many. Over the door-way is a porch grotesquely and quaintly carved. The uneven floors, the discoloured glass-panes, the decaying timbers, the blackened ceiling, the projecting stories tell of days gone by. In the common room cheerful with the glow of fire is a pleasant hum of voices. The odour of steaming grog, of juicy roast-beef joint, of tobacco fumes invite you. The author makes merry and enlarges on it. There is a caress in the flow of his words. Enter and enjoy the edifying company of the dull fish-eyed landlord, dogged and positive, roaring out "Silence, Sir!" to his son, a broad shouldered strapping young fellow of twenty, for talking away to a stranger who has entered, when he and his three old chums sit still. Nodded on approvingly by his feeble cronies, he is "in amazing force that night and fit to tackle a Chief Justice." He glories in owning he is "a tough customer, Natur having fixed upon him the gift of argeyment." Leaving these choice spirits to exchange expressive looks as if there were a perpetual interchange of ideas going on among them, let us turn to

"A THOROUGH-BUILT BOATMAN'S" MENAGE.

What an original idea that of a superannuated boat run on a sand-bank, turned into a pleasant little house fit for a poor fisherman, with an iron funnel sticking out of it for a chimney and smoking very cosily! How beautifully clean and tidy inside, but with a searching smell of fish! Shut the delightful door cut in the side of it and make snug. For the fog is creeping over the desolate flat, and the wind getting up out at sea. Mr. Peggotty, the master of the house, his bluff hairy face irradiated with goodness, sits smoking his pipe, his sister "a Yarmouth Bloater," as she calls herself is at her needle work, very plump and red; his nephew a huge fellow, six feet high with a simpering boy's face giving him a sheepish look in canvas jacket and a pair of stiff trousers is handling some dirty cards, and trying to tell fortunes, his niece the pretty little Emily with a necklace of blue beads on, sits next to the distinguished guest Master David Copperfield, while Mrs. Gummidge "the lone-lorn creeter" with whom "everythink goes contrairy," forgetting to whimper for the day, is knitting on the opposite side of the fire in a white apron. Feeling it to be a time for confidence Master David plies the fisherman with questions. And you observe two things: the precocity of the small chip of a fellow who asks, and the peculiar phraseology of Mr. Peggotty who says he "never giv no name to Ham," the nephew, whose father was "drowned-dead" and that he himself was a "bachelder." More peculiar still is his dreadful oath that he would be "gormed," no lexicon nor savant being able to shed the least light on the terrible verb passive to be gormed." For the glacial display of a rich and sombre house there's

DOMBEY'S DREARY MANSION

awaiting a peep. The great man is away. Florence, his daughter, alone occupies a part. It is shut up. Keys rust in locks, damp starts on walls, and spiders and moths overrun it. The furniture and marble covered with winding sheets look mysterious shapes. The curtains drop heavily, the clocks tell no time, lustre pendants tinkle, boards creak, and rats scuffle and squeak behind panels and ceilings in dark galleries. In this wilderness of a home blooms the neglected daughter, her maid Susan Nippers and her dog Diogenes keeping her company. Like the silent sunbeam she glides in and out of her father's rooms held in awe. Ministering thoughts like angels murmur consolation to her, as if it were faint music in response to her solemn wonderings, whether her mother and brother have recognised each other in the far off land and whether they are conscious she goes her way alone on earth. His emotions are constantly suggestive. They nudge him into rising solemn for an occasion, or to solicit a laugh in a ludicrous situation. This perpetual intervention of sentiments is nowhere so plainly marked as in his descriptions of landscapes and of interiors.

CLENHAM'S HOME.

After long years of absence, Arthur Clenham in "Little-Dorrit" returns home. It is a double house with long, narrow, heavily, framed windows which, but for the gigantic crutches it leans on, would long have gone to its doom. He looks his stern mother's house through, decrepit and dull. How chilling! chilling as his mother's reception, a glassy kiss, and four stiff fingers muffled in worsted. As he sees the gaunt rooms deserted for years, the idea haunts him that a gloomy lethargy has fallen on the dismal abode, so dismal that it has no colour. If the author notes this, it is to tell us that what colour there was on the walls in days of yore, "had long ago started away on lost sunbeams, got itself perhaps absorbed into flowers, butterflies, plumage of birds, precious stones, what not." As fitting figures in that background of dingy atmosphere there flits the affrighted Affery and the eccentric Flintwinch, bent, dried, with keen eyes, a crab-like way, and the crick in his neck of a fellow hung who has escaped. To heighten the effect and to render the picture mysterious he places Flintwinch's figure in a half-light, in keeping with Clenham's invalid mother—with whom he is in league—on a black bier-like sofa, propped up behind with one great angular black bolster.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to alteration.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LADY WARWICK AND BYZANTINE FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

With new plays at most of the leading theatres, town is becoming a little gayer, and the prospect of the King's return from Marienbad to-morrow will further enliven things. His Majesty's holiday has been a most satisfactory one, and he returns to town, so I am told, in the very best of health. As is well known, King Edward is a most obedient patient, and he has faithfully observed the rather rigid regime laid down by his physicians. The King will only remain at Buckingham Palace for the week-end, for next week is Doncaster week and he will attend the race meetings each day from Bufford Priory, where he will be the guest of Lord and Lady Savile. On the 23rd, the King is due to arrive at Balmoral. Although Balmoral was one of the late Queen's favourite homes, the King has never had any liking for it, and one of the first things he did after his succession was to reduce the establishment there. Queen Alexandra meanwhile is spending some time in the pretty little country house, near Copenhagen, which she shares with her sister, the Empress Dowager of Russia. Here the two Royal sisters have collected the treasures of their girlhood's days, together with many of the favourite possessions of their father, the late King of Denmark. Very simply furnished, the gardens bright with flowers, and photographs of the Royal grandchildren in every room, this little holiday home is an ideal retreat for its illustrious mistresses. The drawing room is particularly pretty. Many of the Queen's own paintings are hung on the wall. The Duchess of Argyle, who is the artist of the Royal family, is represented by several water colours and some pieces of sculpture. The Princess Royal has several of her paintings here and, what is even more interesting, the German Emperor, who has quite a talent for the brush, is going to send a painting.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTESS.

Lady Warwick "the only Socialist Countess" has, as is her custom, been taking part in the annual deliberations of the Parliament of Labour. Bath, with its memories of eighteenth century gallantry and present gentility, was the chosen meeting place of the stalwart Delegates of Labour. The Countess, looking more lovely than ever, arrived in her red motor-car betimes, and before the Congress officially opened, delivered some fiery orations to the astonished citizens of Beau Brummel's city. Unfortunately, at one of these meetings the Countess caught a cold, and the next the Delegates heard from "Comrade Warwick" was a letter from the Ritz Hotel expressing her regret at not being able to remain. The Congress was thus deprived during its later days of a glimpse of the exquisite toilettes which have of late years become quite a feature of its meetings. Before she left Bath, however, the Countess gave several dinner and luncheon parties to her friends among the Labour M. P.'s.

THE FRENCH INVASION.

It really looks as though the old alliance between France and Scotland were to be cemented in a new form. This year, quite a number of leaders of French Society have deserted the favourite Continental sea resorts or curtailed their stay there, in order that they might spend a few weeks on the Scotch moors. It has, in fact, become increasingly the fashion in Parisian Society to spend a portion of the year in England or Scotland—and the new-born love of sport in the Frenchwoman, to say nothing of her present devotion to golf—naturally takes her north of the Tweed. Moreover, a belief that the damp Scotch atmosphere has a magical effect on the jaded compelexion has obtained general credence in Paris.

THE NEW EARL WINTERTON.

By the death of Earl Winterton, yesterday, one of the most eligible bachelors in town, Viscount Turnour, succeeds to the earldom. The late Earl married Lady Georgina Susan Hamilton, a daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, in 1882, and Viscount Turnour was their only child. The new Earl Winterton is an interesting personality. He is not yet twenty-four and has already made a political reputation. Tall and rather lanky in appearance, he is a wonderfully facile speaker, and he has an air of easy assurance, not to say youthful audacity, which rather startles his elders in the House. Just before Parliament rose, an Irish Member had to be called to order for styling the new Earl "an impertinent puppy."

Two years ago, when the enterprising young Viscount fought a bye-election and was returned to Parliament, he became known as the "Baby of the House." That distinction was, however, taken from him at the last general election by Lord Wodehouse, the eldest son of the Earl of Kimberley.

By the death of his father, Viscount Turnour succeeds to a fine Sussex estate and much property in one of London's most wretched districts, St Georges in the East. It was, by the way, in this unhappy neighbourhood, with its squalid courts and narrow streets, that the young peer, who was to impress the House of Commons with his oratory, made his first speech which took the form of a rather halting reply to a vote of thanks that had been accorded to his mother.

AN OLD ROMANCE.

The most romantic morganatic marriage of last century has

be supposed from the Far East, but are Roumanian] and the Princess by launching the new fashion has given a tremendous impetus to the manufacture of embroidery in Roumania." Many of the tea gowns are trimmed with a design of Byzantine scroll-work which shows a design of golden circles and richly-coloured scrolls. The jewelled stole effect which appears on some of the latest dinner gowns is another happy idea of the Crown Princesses and is borrowed from the peasant dress of Roumania.

These gowns demand jewellery in keeping, and the dull glitter of reddish gold is a favourite setting for the stones, which need not be of the first water. Gold and silver filigree work harmonizes with the Byzantine effects, but twisted ropes of rose, pink coral and turquoises fringed with beads appeal more to English taste.

THE ARBUTHNOT PROSECUTION.

Comments on the Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Commenting on the result of the Arbuthnot trial, today, the "Madras Mail" says that in spite of a very able and energetic defence, Sir George Arbuthnot has been found guilty on the second count and it suffices to say that the verdict appears indisputably just. The counsel for the defence has asked that certain points of law be reserved for the decision of the Full Bench of the High Court. On these points lay opinion is not competent to pronounce, nor would it be proper to attempt to do so. In the Court regard can be had to nothing but the evidence, but out of Court it cannot be forgotten that Sir George Arbuthnot has held high positions in this city, being six times a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, seven times Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and several times President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Madras, and that in those capacities he acquitted himself with tact and with courtesy to his colleagues and with marked ability. Wholly irrevelant to the charges against him, the memory of the services he rendered in the past cannot but influence public feeling towards him to some extent, though the collapse of his firm brought terrible privations upon the public, and though he has now been convicted of a grave criminal offence. So conscientious and consistent had his life seemed to all who had the opportuniy to observe him that he was one of the last persons in the presidency who would have been regarded as capable of committing the offence of which he has been found guilty. The lamentable fact remains that he is a man who has in his day placed the City and Presidency of Madras under inumerable obligations by his public spirit, his exemplary industry and his knowledge of affairs, had brought ruin upon himself and has at the same time cast an indelible stain upon a name that has been held for a century in great honour, not only in this part of the Empire but also in the United Kingdom.

VALUABLE REGISTERED LETTER STOLEN.

Omission of Ordinary Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 26.

An instance, probably rare in Indian Postal records, has occurred at Delhi in the loss of a registered letter received for delivery from the General Post Office, containing a currency note for Rs. 1,000. The missing letter was uninsured, hence the Postal Department are not liable. The sender had also neglected the usual precaution of remitting a currency note by first and second halves.

Exhaustive police enquiry was held this morning among the subordinate postal clerks and the postmen, in consequence of which delivery arrangements were suspended until about 10 a.m. But it is understood that no clue has been obtained to the missing letter.

THE SHERPORE FRACAS,

Two More Deaths Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. SEPTEMBER 26.

A telegram from Jamalpur (Mymensingh), dated yesterday, to the *Bengalee* says:—"That the latest news from Sherpore is that two more wounded Mahomedans died up to last night and that a few more deaths are apprehended. Amongst the punitive police, three have been wounded by Mahomedans, a havildar being seriously wounded.

"The Divisional Commissioner has reached here on his way to Sherpore and the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon of Jamalpur have gone to Sherpore and areholding a *Post Mortem* examination there.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S ILLNESS.

Suspension of Trade Negotiations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Trade negotiations between the Government of India and the Chinese and Tibetan representatives which have been going on at Simla, have had to be suspended on account of the serious illness of Mr. Chang, the Chinese Commissioner, who only recently arrived from Tibet.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The death has occurred at Barrakpore of Miss Stephen, one of the very small band of Anglo-Indian centenarians. She was reputed to be 115 years of age and remained in full possession of all her faculties to the end.

ALLEGED DESERTER FROM THE ARMY.

Charged with Cheating in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to-day, Percival Bruce, said to be a deserter from the Cannaught Rangers at Poona, was charged with cheating Messrs. Spencer and Co., of goods valued at nearly Rs. 500 and attempting to cheat Messrs. Oakes and Co. in respect of goods worth Rs. 300. In both cases the accused sent a requisition ordering large quantities of liquors, purporting to be from the Cheshire Regiment Mess and forged the name of Captain Shaw, the Mess President. In the Spencer case he obtained goods, but Captain Shaw luckily came to Messrs. Oakes' shop while the accused was there and the fraud was discovered. The accused has pleaded guilty to the Oakes' case. Enquiry is proceeding.

THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE" AT KARACHI.

Arrival of Details from Southampton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Hired Transport "Assaye" arrived here yesterday evening from Southampton. She brought 88 Officers, 10 ladies, and 3 children in the 1st Saloon, 21 officers, 18 women and 28 children in the 2nd, and 1,404 troops, 49 women and 37 children, in all 1,550, exclusing 231 crew. The troops will be despatched to the destinations in four special trains, two leaving to-day and two to-morrow morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

EAST LANCS WIN THE CUP.

THE final of the Tournament came off yesterday when a large attendance turned out and, from the fact that the game was a final, followed the play most keenly. It was something unlike former tournaments to hear the appreciative applause, which has been conspicuously absent during the whole series of games. One cannot say, from a scientific point of view, that the game was a good one, but interest was sustained till near the end when, as on former occasions, the East Lancs walked round their opponents and won by a substantial margin. The Carabineers at this period did their share of pressing but could never get through and the fine goal-keeping of Lowe had a great deal to do with this. The Lancs throughly deserved there popular victory and with a bustling set of forwards, the backs put up a very sturdy defence. As a whole, the Carabineers were disappointing; their forwards were slow in getting away and delayed far too long, whereas the backs took too many chances in finessing before clearing.

The East Lancs kicking off from the Band Stand end were soon driven back, and two runs by Chick saw the Carabineers up. They pressed for some time till Chick shot to the left, which led to open play. From a head out by Tye, Nelson sent in a nice shot which Judson saved, but Price forced a corner and subsequently Boyle missed a good chance. Soon after, he sent in a fine shot which was cleared for Chick to put in a run and shot on the carpet to the corner, Lowe just clearing as Luxton rushed. Luxton next gave out to Chick but the pass back was a bad one and the Lancs came away only to see Ainsworth given off-side. They however kept will up for a time till Doolan relieved, and play changed to the other end despite a fine return by Duckworth. Chick put in a nice dropping shot but Doolan was off-side when he rushed and subsequently Judson cleared from shots by Luxton and Chick, the last a puzzling, dropping shot. Tye sent over from a free near the half time and long kicking saw the ball go out the other end where Tye in particular was defending well. Kannard brought it back and Brown giving to Doolan he shot hard, the ball just going over the line after going off Lowe's hand to the cross bar, but he, Doolan, had been given off-side. A run and centre by Ainsworth led to exciting, play in front of the Carabineers' goal, the defending backs making good use of their height, but eventually Simmons sent to the right. He forced a corner which Tye headed out and they relieved through hands by Boyle. From this Chick and Brown got going but Duckworth cleared and Simmons came away only to send behind. Once more Chick sent in one of his dropping shots which Lowe quite misjudged, and the ball seemed to be rolling in when Doolan dashed up and headed to left, being given off-side in the bargain. Soon after, the Carabineers were penalised and both Boyle and Sullivan tried Judson at close range and as he saved the last, Price dashed up and found the net easily, putting the Lancs ahead. [1-0]

They were back again at once but being awarded a free for tripping, the shot went wrong. Chick got away to the other end but the Lancs were soon back, Nelson doing fine work ending with a bad shot by Simmons. A smart run by Head secured a corner which being cleared saw play back again and the Lancs pressed hard after a centre by Simmons, Tye again found his height useful to head out and Lowe shooting out his foot in the nick of time saved an almost certain goal from Sullivan. Simmons put in a brilliant run but they were pulled up for hands, when they got dangerous, and the half time whistle found the Lancs leading.

East Lancs	1 goal
Carabineers	nil

On kicking off, the Carabiners came up at once and pressed, combinning much better. Doolan getting on gave out to Head who shot low for the corner; Lowe muffed it and had to slap out at the expense of a corner, which was cleared. Play was more open and after Tye had cleared, a free was given to the Lancs for foul for jumping and when the Carabineers came up again Luxton was found off side. At last the Lancs came away on the right and the ball coming in, an exciting time followed. Price got on and shot, but Tye cleared grandly amidst applause. Boyle next started a good move but once more Tye cleared and Head got away for Doolan to shoot over and Chick to send just to the right from a long kick. Play now ruled very open till Chick gave in well but Doolan was pulled up for hands when well placed in front of goal. The ball came in again from the left and Doolan headed giving Head a fine chance, but he banged it to the right. Foul throw against the Lancs saw Tye place it well but Lowe snatched the ball away from in front of Luxton and cleared. Play was now very fast in favour of the Carabineers and Rothewell giving to Luxton he shot as he turned, but it went to the left. They pressed hard at it and a nice run by Head ended in a corner and another followed off a shot by Tye, Rothwell this time sending over. Gilham misskicking Ainsworth rushed down a hard kick by Tye and getting clear, steadied as he got near goal. He made no mistake and with a hard shot on the carpet found net to the right. [2-0]

With barely a quarter of and hour to go the Lancs seemed safe and, coming up, forced a corner which Gilham headed out for Chick to put a good run up the left wing. The Carabineers were now well up and Judson saved well a long shot by Tye as also one by Doolan, but the one off a high, hard one from Luxton was excellent and heavily applauded.

The ball next going out to Simmons he put in a brilliant long run almost the whole length of the field and, passing Gilham found the net with a great cross shot from right to left. [3-0.]

The Carabineers seemed determined to score but Luxton was found apparently off-side and Duckworth playing well they were again driven off. Tye now went up forward, his place being taken by Head and a corner was cleared by the Lancs. Though the Lancs' backs were, hard at it defending, they gave nothing away and cleared repeatedly, Simmons getting away with a nice run to be only pulled up by Gilham. Ainsworth was away as the whistle went for full time.

After the game, with the teams lined up in front, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell said that everyone owed Mr. Hogan a deep debt of gratitude for his management of the Harwood League and the Rovers' Tournament. The indefatigable zeal he had shown in this was to him a labour of love in the cause of Sport and he had to be thanked for the care he had taken in catering for the comfort of spectators. All had also to thank those who had helped in the duties of linesmen and goal-judges, and especially the referees, and nobody could say a single decision had been glaringly unjust or wrong. Another debt of gratitude was due to the members of the Bombay Police, and though so many Cups had been exhibited not one had been missed.

He then asked Mrs Russell to present the Harwood Legue Cup and Medues to the Royal Scots and the Silver Medals to the Bombay Gymkhana; The Symons Cup to the Telegraph, the Rovers' Cup and Medals to the East Lancs with the Cup for runners up to the Carabineers as well as the medals with the Sporting Age Cup to Game of the Telegraphs.

The teams were:—

CARABINIERS.		EAST LANCS.
Judson	Goal	Lowe
Tye, Gilham	Backs	Duckworth, Simmers
Lieut Kennard, Rothwell, Kennuir	Halves	Bowman, Nelson, Slater
Head, Doolan, Luxton, Brown, Chick	Forward	Simmons, Price, Sullivan, Boyle, Ainsworth

Referee:—Sergt.-Major Petts.

THE work in progress under economic botany at the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute during the current official year (1907-8) is in the following directions:—The collection and investigation of fibre-yielding plants; the improvement of Indian wheat, more particularly the rearing of new varieties by cross-breeding; the study of varieties of Indian tobacco, barley and wheat; permanent experiments on the treatment of Indian fruits; the study of varieties and cultivation of cereals.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps for To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's Meeting:—

Deccan Plate (Hurdles).—1½ miles.—Greenstone 11st 13lbs, Madeira 11st 9lbs, Chassepot 11st 7lbs, Adviser 10st 11lbs, Lamrock 10st 7lbs, Loch Lochie 10st 6lbs, Stockman 10st 1lb, Umutbee 10st, Refuge Bay 9st 6lbs, Senn Fein 9st and Nell Gwynne 9st.

September Plate.—Six furlongs.—Boabdil 10st 7lbs, Sermon 10st 3lbs, Killua 9st 9lbs, Sacristan II 9st 8lbs, Paddy's Daring 9st 3lbs, Stirabout 9st, Chivalry 8st 11lbs, Berther 8st 9lbs, Killivan 8st 7lbs, Anna-Mulloch 8st 6lbs, Royalist 8st 5lbs, Dulcimer 8st 4lbs, Baritone 8st 4lbs, Ferndown 8st 3lbs, Botha 8st 2lbs, Presbyterian 8st 1lb, Posco 8st 1lb, Cossack 7st 13lbs, Rustile 7st 7lbs, Dormant 7st 3lbs, Insurrection 7st, Nat Gould 6st 11lbs, Flotsam 6st 9lbs, Mulison 6st 7lbs, Adelaide 6st 5lbs, Harpist 6st 4lbs and Forfeit 6st 3lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount and the rest in proportion.

Turf Club Cup.—1 1/2 miles.—Precious 9st 10lbs, Egypt 9st 2lbs, Alma 9st, Soheil 8st 10lbs, Young Kohinoor 8st 3lbs, Skylark 8st 2lbs, Spearmint 8st, Delerjung 8st, Dilerjung 8st, Makbool 7st 13lbs, Vasco 7st 10lbs, Moonib Pasha 7st 10lbs, Nizam 7st 8lbs, Antica 7st 6lbs, Peculiar 7st 4lbs, Mooreed 7st 3lbs, Eed 7st 2lbs, Deanar 6st 7lbs and Let Go 6st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

Kirkee Plate.—Six furlongs.—Tachreit 9st 13lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 13lbs, Hermit 9st 6lbs, Ashraff 9st, Mint 8st 13lbs, Vedas 8st 10lbs, Maltiform 8st 9lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 8lbs, Commander 8st 7lbs, Zurriff 8st 2lbs, Sir Jamal 8st, False Start 7st 13lbs, Grey Falcon 7st 13lbs, Mumbra 7st 12lbs, Beerdan 7st 6lbs, Yatim 7st 1lb, Little Joker 7st 1lb, Whirlwind 6st 12lbs and Rock Salt 6st 8lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs it will be raised to that amount and the rest in proportion.

Stewards, Purse.—1¼ miles.—Cinder, Bill 9st 10lbs, Killivan 9st 8lbs, Mother Goose 9st 8lbs, Clear Artist 8st 13lbs, Squire Alfred 8st 11lbs, Our State 8st 8lbs, Preparation 8st 6lbs, Circuit 8st 4lbs, Dulcimer 8st 3lbs, Mallinyook 8st 2lbs, St Patrick 8st 1lb, Umutbee 7st 13lbs, Presbyterian 7st 10lbs, Admiral Crichton 7st 8lbs, Refuge Bay 7st 5lbs, Psalm 7st 4lbs, Dramatic 7st 2lbs, Rosewater 7st 1lb, Trenayr 7st and Senn Fein 6st 7lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount and the rest in proportion.

Ghorpuri Plate.—About five furlongs.—Bay Middleton 10st 3lbs, Hermit 9st 9lbs, Creditor 9st 2lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 11lbs, Scimitar 8st 7lbs, Darby 8st 3lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 1lb, Sir Jamal 8st, Gaucho 7st 11lbs, Plassey 7st 10lbs, Mudlool 7st 5lbs, Sabak 7st 3lbs, Adsam 7st 2lbs, Sahoon 7st 1lb, Solicitor 7st, Musket 6st 7lbs, Saeed 6st 7lbs, Squire 6st 6lbs, Little Sanaya 6st 5lbs and Kabil 6st 3lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

Final forfeits are due at 6 p. m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW.

The following are the horses left in for Saturday's meeting:—

The Deccan Plate (hurdles), one and three-quarter miles:—Madeira 11st 9lbs, Chassepot 11st 7lbs, Adviser 10st 11lbs, Loch Lochie 10st 6lbs., Umutbee 10st, Refuge Bay 9st 6lbs, Nell Gwynne 9st.

September Plate, six furlongs:—Sermon 10st 3lbs, Killua 9st 9lbs, Sacristan II 9st 8lbs, Stirr About 9st, Chivalry 8st 11lbs, Killeevan 8st 7lbs, Annamulloch 8st 6lbs, Royalist 8st 5lbs, Ferndown 8st 3lbs, Presbyterian 8st 1lbs, Posco 8st 1lbs, Rustile 7st 7lbs, Nat Gould 6st 11lbs. Flotsam 6st 7lbs.

The Turf Club Cup, one and a half miles:—Precious 9st 10lbs, Egypt 9st 2lbs, Alma 9st, Young Kohinoor 8st 3lbs, Skylark 8st 2lbs, Spearmint 8st, Delerjung 8st, Makhool 7st 13lbs., Moonib Pasha 7st 10lbs., Nizam 7st 8lbs, Peculiar 7st 4lbs, Mooreed 7st 3lbs. Eed 7st 2lbs, Let Go 6st 3lbs.

Stewards Purse, one and a quarter miles:—Cinder Bill 9st, Mother Goose 9st 7lbs, Clear Artist 8st 13lbs, Circuit 8st 4lbs, Dulcimer 8st 3lbs, Mallinyook 8st 2lbs, Refuge Bay 7st 5lbs, Admiral Crichton 7st 8lbs, Dramatic 7st alb, Rose Water 7st, 1llb.

Kirkee Plate, six furlongs:—Tachreit 9st 13lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 13lbs, Hermit 9st 6lbs., Ashroff 9st, Mint 8st 13lb, Vedas 8st 10lbs, Zurriff 8st 2lbs, False Start 7st 13lbs Grey Falcon 7st 13lbs, Mumbra 7st 12lbs, Little Joker 7st.

The Ghorpuri Plate, about five furlongs:—Bay Middleton 10st 3lbs, Creditor 9st 2lb, Young Gazelle 8st 11lbs, Scimitar 8st 7lbs, Darby 8ft 3lbs, Sir Jamal 8st, Gaucho 7st 11lbs, Plassey 7st 10lbs, Mudlool 7st 5lbs, Sabah 7st 3lbs, Adham 7st 2lbs, Sahoon 7st 1lb, Solocitor 7st, Musket 6st 7lbs, Taed 6lbs 7lbs, Kabil 6st 3lbs.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

The following are the results of to-day's competitions in the Bangalore Central Assault-at-Arms.

TUG OF WAR.—Catch weights for British Troops.

The Sherwood Foresters beat G. Battery, R. H. A., by a short pull lasting only 2 minutes and 35 seconds.

The 14th Hussars beat the 89th Company, R. G. A., with a splendid pull. The Gunners had all, except three men of the Hussars, over the line when the Cavalrymen rallied and went away defeating the Gunners in 5 minutes from start.

The 76th Battery, R. F. A., beat the 81st Battery, R. F. A., after deadly pull lasting 4 minutes and 20 seconds.

TUG OF WAR.—For Native Troops, light weights.

The 125th Napier's Rifles beat the 83rd Walajabad Infantry in 4 minutes, 50 seconds,

LIME-CUTTING.—British Officers.

Lieut Montgomerie, 14th Hussars	1
Lieut Bruce, 14th Hussars	2
Colonel Steele, 30th Lancers	3

These were 29 competitors. Montgomerie won easily.

SWORD, MOUNTED, *vs.* BAYONET.

S. S. M. Dove and S. S. M. Kenyon of the 14th Hussars,

For finals on Friday afternoon.

Corpl Bishop, 81st Battery, R. F. A. third. Ten competitors.

TENT PITCHING, STRIKING AND LOADING—for Native Troops.

125th Napier's Rifles, "B" team, Sappers and Miners "A." team.

Sappers and Miners Heads and Posts—British Officers

Lieut Ambler, 14th Hussars	1
Lieut Montgomerie 14th Hussars	2
Lieut Pile, R F A	3

Twenty-nine competed. Montgomerie won on the first rounds.

HEADS AND POSTS for Native Troops.

Daffadar Natha Singh, 30th Lancers	1
Naik Mahboob Khan, 30th Lancers	2
Naik Chetram, 30th Lancers	3

Ten competed.

DANCE, MOUNTED *vs.* BAYONET.—For Native Troops.

Daffadar Natha Singh 30th Lancers and Naik Mahboob Khan. For finals on Friday Sappers Madurai third.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Royal Scots Defeated by the Royal Welsh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

In the Durand Football Tournament here this evening the Royal Welsh beat the Royal Scots who were favourites, by one goal scored in the second half, to love. The game was level throughout, neither team showing any very brilliant form, but the Welsh had the best of the exchanges, and there is little doubt that the better team won.

The Finals are on Saturday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Annual Mounted Sports Meeting.

Members are reminded that entries close to-morrow, Saturday, the 28th instant.

Members are informed that next week being the Bombay Golf Week practice jumps, etc., will not be available on Monday, the 30th inst, or Saturday, the 5th proximo, and gentlemen are requested not to ride on the maidan in the mornings during the week.

From Monday, the 7th proximo, practice jumps, etc., will be available every morning up to the date of the big meeting.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The President's Powers.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporative was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the President, occupying the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that a committee, nominated by him, be appointed to consider and report upon the desirability of amending the Municipal Act authorizing the Corporation, by the vote of a certain number of Councillors, to suspend a member. In support of his motion he observed that at the outset, he might say that it was with considerable hesitation that he brought forward the subject and he hoped that when he had explained the object which had actuated him to do so, his views would commend themselves to the members. All that he wanted at present was the appointment of a committee to consider whether it was desirable or not to invest the Corporation with the power of suspending a member. He would invite the attention of the members to what Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had very rightly stated, that the Municipal Government of the city consisted of checks and counter-checks. In almost every matter there was a certain amount of control vested respectively in the three Municipal authorities created by the Municipal Act. It was owing to this control that they owed their working smoothly with the Standing Committee and the executive authority. The recent events in the Corporation brought forcibly to their minds the necessity of giving power to this body, in the case of a remote contingency, to stop in future the occurrence of such scenes as had taken place lately. Once it was only through the intervention of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who then rendered valuable service to the Board, that a councillor was prevailed upon to respect the ruling of the President. Sir Pherozesbah on that occasion pointed out that even if the President was wrong, it was the duty of the member to respect his ruling for the time being. As a safeguard against the abuse of such power, he proposed that the power could be exercised only when three-fourths or even four-fifths of the members voted for it. If a member went astray it was necessary for the preservation of the dignity of the Corporation to put a salutary check on the member; and if they gave such power as he proposed to the Corporation, he was sure there would be no undignified scene nor any more defiance of the President's authority.

The Hon. Mr. Owen Dunn seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought that if they wished to enhance the prestige of the President, the power should be vested in him, and not in the members of the Board. The course proposed by Mr. Ibrahim would, if anything, lower his prestige.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney said that if they left the decision to the members, as to whether a particular member should be suspended or not on the initiative of the President, and if the President was not supported by the members, he would be placed in a most awkward position by the defeat and there would not be many Presidents bold enough to take the initiative owing to the risk of being disavowed in case he was not able to secure a sufficient number of votes in support of his ruling.

Mr. A. M. Tod was not inclined to follow the view expressed by Mr. Wadia and Mr. Readymoney. He thought the power of suspending a member, if vested in the Corporation, would not lower the prestige of their President, in whom they had confidence. In giving the power, they were strengthening the chair.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit fully sympathised with what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim. He found that there was a difference of opinion as to whether the power should be invested in the Corporation or in the President. Mr. Ibrahim's proposition tied down the Committee to make a report upon the desirability of investing the Corporation with the powers of suspending a member by the vote of a certain number of members. He (the speaker) suggested that the Committee should be left free and asked to suggest such measures as it might think necessary for the suspension of an unruly member. The Committee should be asked to report as to how the Municipal Act should be so amended as to give the Corporation power to suspend a member.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla amended his proposition in the way suggested by Sir Dinshaw Petit.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he did not object to the appointment of the Committee as it would enable them to consider the question in its practical side. From his long experience he was convinced of the impracticable nature of the task. He had been on the Board for nearly 45 years, and he knew there were times when people became impatient and began to ask whether the powers of of ejecting a member, something should not be done when members questioned the ruling of the President During the time the administration of the Municipal affairs was in the hands of justices and since this Municipal Corporation had been formed by the Act of 1872, there had been occasions, when the same thoughts, same sentiments, same scenes, and same eccentricities of members arose and it had been suggested by members that the powers of the President should be strengthened; but the good sense of the Corporation and the public had prevailed throughout, and they had recognised that after all the Corporation could preserve their prestige and dignity without the additional power being vested in the President. As Mr. Jumshedji Wadia and Mr. Cavasji Readymoney had forcibly pointed out, the question was be set with practical difficulties, and he would go so far as to say that it was an impricticable problem. Some members honestly believed that they were doing right when they questioned the President's ruling and in the heat of the debate they forgot themselves, but directly they cooled down their good sense prevailed. When a member in the honest belief of the sense of his doing right, opposed the President's ruling, the matter had always been adjusted without the President suffering in status or dignity. He was always for upholding the dignity of the office of the President. He quite recognised that there would be moments of certain state of feelings, there would be moments when the best of members were likely to go astray, but in the end the dignity of the President would always be upheld notwithstanding the opinion of individual members. He was glad that the matter was to be thrashed out carefully, and emphatically repeated that they would soon find out that it was an extremely difficult and impracticable problem.

Even the speaker of the House of Commons could not suspend a member without the vote of the House, and he was sure that they would never succeed in preventing a crisis by enhancing the power of the President.

Mr. A. K. Leslie doubted Sir Pherozeshah's statement that the speaker had no power to turn out an unruly member. At least the Chairman of the London County Council had that power.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Dr. Sukhia warned the members of the House corporation against adopting what he called "a suicidal step." The Board consisted of several communities, Indians and Europeans, and if there was a power to be given for suspension of members, it was quite possible that the Europeans could be thrown out by the majority.

Mr. Owen Dunn: "I protest against such invidious statement."

Dr. Sukhia said there were 72 members on the Corporation, the majority of which were Indians, and if they were combined they could throw away the Europeans, who were in a minority, from this Board.

At this stage several European members rose from their seats and asked the President to call upon Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Cawasji Readymoney rose to a point of order and enquired whether Dr. Sukhia was right in making invidious statements about Europeans and Indians.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia not to indulge in such recriminations.

At this juncture all the European members (except Dr. Collie and Sir Sassoon David) left the Hall as a protest against Dr. Sukhia's remarks and only returned after he (Dr. Sukhia) had concluded his remarks, in the course of which he made a tirade upon the tolerant spirit of European members.

Dr. Collie said that he would be a wise father who used a rod as a corrective for his son. A father castigated his son for the latter's good.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said that it would be most dangerous to increase the power of the President. When Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the President, he commanded their respect and his authority was always obeyed. Everything depended upon what sort of President they had and such a power as was sought to be invested in the President would be most dangerous as they had not for their President, a man of the calibre and culture of the Speaker of the House of Commons. It was a sad spectacle to see members canvassing for presidentship for three years before their election.

In replying to the debate, Mr. Ibrahim said that Dr. Sukhia's exhibition that evening justified his proposition. He (the Speaker) had not been in any way personal, but Dr. Sukhia amply proved that corrective was necessary.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1906-1907 was presented by Mr. S. M. Edwardes to a meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday. The report, after recording the changes in the constitution of the Corporation and various particulars concerning heads of departments, proceeds:—

The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 97,06,090. The revenue realised during the year aggregated Rs. 96,48,501, while the expenditure amounted to Rs.95,20,790. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 1,27,711, which went to swell the revenue balance. The year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 29,16,427, of which Rs. 6,66,084 are reserved for lapsed grant required to be renewed in 1907-08 and subsequent years. The surplus cash balance at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs.22,50,343, including the minimum of Rs. 1,00,000 required by law.

The income realised during the year was Rs. 5,00,501 more than the original estimate, principally from Property Taxes, Wheel Tax and Tolls, Town and Tobacco Duties and Returns from Property and Miscellaneous.

The taxes levied during the year were at the same rates as in the previous years, and yet the income for the year under review exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,55,961. The incidence of taxation per head of population, therefore, increased from Rs 10-0-6 in 1905-06 to Rs. 10-11-3 in 1906-07 on the basis of the census taken in 1901. The incidence of taxation for 1906-07 calculated on the figures of the new census of 1906 works out at Rs. 8-7-10 per head of population.

As compared with the revised estimate, there is an increase of Rs. 2,08,501. The actual income obtained during the year, as compared with the preceding year, shows a net increase of Rs. 5,55,961, due principally to large realisations from the General Tax, Halalkhore Tax, Water Tax, and Town Duties. The Chief Accountantin his report places the permanent increase in revenue at over Rs. 4,00,000.

During the year under review the actual expenditure, against the total sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 1,04,32,893, amounted to Rs. 95,20,790, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 9,12,103. Of the latter amount Rs. 6,66,084 require to be renewed, leaving the net saving at Rs. 2,46,019, which was principally effected under the Executive Engineer's Department New Works, Public Health Deparment and Town Duty Collection.

As compared with the preceding years there is a net increase of Rs, 1,46,549, which occurred principally under General Superintendence, Public Health Department and Debt. The Chief Accountant estimates the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 2,03,000.

The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 9,06,982 against Rs. 10,86,815 in the preceding year, the decrease being entirely under Drainage and Miscellaneous Works.

The expenditure on plague measures during the year amounted to Rs. 2,45,044, showing an increase of Rs. 16,506 on the expenditure in the preceding year.

It was intended to raise the second instalment of Rs. 1½ lakhs of the second 2½ lakhs loan during the year, but it was not found necessary as large funds were in hand. It is proposed to raise it in 1907-1908. The payment made by the Municipality during the year towards the reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 1,08,949. The capital liabilities of the Corporation were thus reduced from Rs. 4,97,15,015 at the close of 1905-06 to Rs. 4,96,06,066 at the close of 1906-07. Against this debt the total sinking fund invested up to the close of the year amounted to Rs 67,94,518 which left the net debt liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year at Rs. 4,28,11,548.

The total amount collected under all heads exclusive of miscellaneous receipts and toll fees was Rs. 61,98,18,501-6-7 against Rs. 58,29,035-1-9 collected during the past year. The amount of miscellaneous receipts aggregated Rs. 34,123-15-11 against Rs. 32,290-6-4 during 1905-06. The number of properties in the Assessment Book on the 31st March 1907 was 56,681 against 56,044 for the preceeding year. Complaints against the assessment numbered 4,244 against 6,024 during 1905-06.

The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 28,92,460-6-0 against Rs. 29,22,749-3-11 in the past year. Out of this the amount refunded was Rs. 15,40,659-12-0, resulting in the net revenue of Rs. 13,51,804-10-0, against Rs 11,66,251-1-11 for the preceding year. The number of refund claims dealt with was 44,179 against 47,823 in the preceding year.

Tansa Lake.—The rainfall for 1906 was 75·06 inches against 56. 74 inches for 1905. The total quantity of water received in the lake was about 25,101 million gallons or 433 per cent. of the total rainfall on the catchment area of 33,600 acres. There was no burst on the 48 in. Tansa Main during the year.

Vehar Lake.—The rainfall for 1906 was 67·03 inches against 46·77 inches for 1905. The total quantity of water received in the lake was about 4,460 million gallons or 75·2 per cent. of the total rainfall on the catchment area of 3,900 acres. During the year there were 5 bursts on the 32in. and 24in. mains.

Tulsi Lake.—The rainfall for 1906 was 92·62 inches against 56·72 inches for 1905. The total quantity of rainfall on the whole catchment area of 1,700 acres was 3,272 million gallons, of which about 1,962 millions of gallons reached the lake. This is equal to 54·9 per cent. of the total rainfall. The work of repairs to the Tulsi Tunnel was in progress at the end of the year.

Supply and Distribution.—The laying of additional water mains in various parts of the City was carried on during the year.

There were 97 bursts in different mains, 653 new connections were made and 262 connections were cut off for various reasons. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 21,579 and the number of meters in use was 3,117. The number of cases in which the sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained for disconnections aggregated 267.

The area of roads metalled during the year was 9,648,520 square feet at a cost of Rs. 2,99,934-13-1, the rate of metalling working out at 3·07 pies per square foot.

The following roads were taken over from the City Improvement Trust and declared public:—Ulster Road and Cork Road. In addition to these Carnegy Road in the Marine Lines was made over by Government.

The total number of gas lamps at the end of the year was 4,149 and total number of kerosine oil lamps was 1,806. The total cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 21,8,382-1-3 and the net cost of kerosine oil lighting to Rs. 34,072-12-9. The total cost of lighting the Crawford Markets and Municipal Offices amounted to Rs. 11,776-4-11.

The balance of the serviceable stock on hand at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,57,302-5-3 as compared with Rs. 3,72,167-7-6 at the close of the preceding year.

The balance of surplus and obsolete stock amounted to Rs. 2,07,566-3-1 at the end of the year as against Rs. 3,90,714-4-1 for the preceding year.

The value of stores purchased during the year amounted Rs. 4,99,553-1-0 and that of stores issued amounted to Rs. 6,97,737-12-11.

The Fire Brigade was efficiently maintained throughout the year. The total number of fires was larger than usual, being 120 against an average for the past ten years of 95. The cotton industry was the severest sufferer, over 27 lakhs of damage occurring through fire to cotton mills and over 18 lakhs of damage to cotton stored at Colaba.

One fatality occurred among members of the Brigade and one among occupants of buildings in which fire occurred.

Fire appliances at the Colaba Station have been increased and a hand-propelled fire escape has been added to the appliances at the Bhuleshwar station. The total loss of property through fire is estimated at Rs. 55,38,801. There were 135 calls of fire of which 15 proved false alarms. The water-supply at fires is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens reached a total of 1,811,778 against 1,686,707 in preceding year. This figure is the highest registred since the turnstiles have been in use. Among the animals purchased during the year is a fine specimen of a young full-grown male lion, which with two lionesses has proved a source of great attraction and interest to visitors. The reduction of fee from 1 anna to 4 annas for children for rides on the elephant has induced a large number of children to take advantage of the concession. The number of children's tickets sold during the year aggregated 7,623 against 4,786, the average of the preceding four years.

The Victoria and Albert Museum was open to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 830,648, giving a daily average attendance of 2,654. The daily average for the preceding year was 2,810.

The total mortality for the year, exclusive of still-born, was 52, 874 against 47,762 for the preceding year. 10, 823 deaths were attributed to plague. The report of the Executive Health Officer gives in detail the measures adopted by him in dealing with plague and other diseases. The number of births registered was 20,769 against 19,141 last year. The ten Municipal Dispensaries continued to do good work, the new cases treated being 96,439.

The total revenue from Markets and slaughter houses aggregated Rs. 4,66,054-4-1 against Rs. 4,56,390-5-11 in the preceding year. The quantity of unwholesome food, mostly meat and fish, destroyed was 121,763lbs against 572

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The area of low pressure of the Coromandel Coast does not appear to be developing and has had no appreciable effect on the weather and does not seem likely to last long.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given fairly general rain south of the latitude of Hyderabad and Deccan, except in the eastern districts.

The bay current is of the same strength as yesterday, but the rainfall associated with it has been more restricted in area in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In the Gangetic plain, westerly or north-westerly winds are again extending eastwards and now prevail over the whole of the United Provinces, except the eastern submontane districts.

Unless the depression in the bay develops, there is not likely to be any early reappearance of rainfall in Central India or North of Central India.

In Burma only a few falls of rain are reported, the largest being one of 2 inches in Yamethin. The skies continue more or less clouded, and humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa there has been local rain. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, Dibrugarh reports 1 inch and Cherrapoonjee and Shillong 2 inches. The skies are still moderately overcast in the area of rainfall, but only lightly clouded elsewhere, while temperature and humidity agree well with normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are generally clear, the air continues very dry, and the temperature higher than usual at most stations.

In the north-west of India the skies remain free from cloud, the temperature above average, and the air drier than usual along the foot of the hills, and in Rajputana; but elsewhere conditions are normal.

In the Peninsula, the rainfall has been nearly in the west coast, south of Ratnagiri and in the interior of the South of India. Chitaldroog and Ootacamund report ½ inch and Mangalore ¾ inch. The skies are partially covered with cloud and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast local rain is probable in Burma, Assam and in the southern half of the Peninsula and a few falls in the remainder of the north-east of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 26th September was 29,877. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Cotton picking partially began.

Bareilly.—Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower and want more rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; intervals cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton later sowing somewhat improved, but more rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Virangam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. All crops suffering from little rain.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like rain. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th September giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are southerly at Lahore and westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is free from clouds. Maximum temperature was 7° in excess of normal at Delhi and the amount of saturation in the atmosphere was less than usual.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen at any of the stations in this district. Winds are blowing from south-westerly to north-westerly directions. The sky is almost clear. Yesterday's maximum was 5° to 8° higher and the air was much drier than usual throughout this district.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are southerly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is almost clear. Yesterday's maximum was 6° higher than usual at Jaipur and last night's minimum was 6° higher at Ajmer. The saturation in the atmosphere is generally less than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No rain has fallen in these districts. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Indore and northerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is moderately clouded at Rajkot and almost clear elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. Winds are very variable in direction being southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Akola and Amraoti and westerly to north-westerly at Sangor, Khandwa, Nagpur and Raipur. Hoshangabad reports calm. Yesterday's maximum was from 3° to 9° higher than usual throughout the district and air is much drier than usual in several places.

Konkan.—Ratnagiri and Mormugao have had light falls of rain. Calms and northerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately or heavily clouded all along the Konkan Coast.

The temperature and humidity are both about normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—The only rainfall reported this morning is 0·20" at Belgaum. Calms and north-easterly and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and moderately or heavily clouded in other places. The maximum was from 2° to 7° higher than usual throughout this district and the moisture in the atmosphere was about normal at Hyderabad, Belgaum, Malegaon and Poona and less than usual in other places.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan and local showers over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six-hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

BY THE WAY.

THE FUMES OF MOTORS.

It has already been pointed out by the medical journals that while the substitution of the motor vehicle for the horse-drawn means cleaner streets, it has its own hygienic drawbacks. The chief of these is the emission of noxious gases into the atmosphere, which, if all traffic comes to be motor driven, may mean a very serious pollution in closely built cities like London and Manchester. The greatest danger is from the emission of carbon monoxide gas, which, though quite invisible and odourless, is a most virulent position, and has a considerable effect on health, even in comparatively small quantities.

THE DANGER RECOGNISED.

Apparently this danger has already been recognised in the industrial applications of the internal combustion engine. According to the "Engineer," the increasing application of internal combustion engines, fed with coal-gas, blast-furnace gas, and other gases, has been accompanied by a large number of cases of gas poisoning. In Germany both the Imperial Insurance Office and the Board of Health have drawn the attention of manufacturers and engineers to this source of danger. The attendants of gas engines should be cautioned and instructed as to the measures to be adopted in accidents. The most dangerous constituent of the gases is the carbon monoxide, and cures can be effected by making the victim inhale oxygen. Oxygen cylinders provided with suitable valves should be kept where gas engines are used, and some attendants be duly trained by medical men in applying first aid.

IN GENIOUS NAVVIES.

The complaints which have lately been made as to the indifferent accommodation often provided for navvies engaged upon public works remind a correspondent of a case in Derbyshire rather more than two years ago, at a place where a new water main was being laid. The contractors were willing to provide huts for the accommodation of the men, but the local squires objected, on the ground that navvies were given to poaching. But the navvy is ingenious as well as sturdy, and he made his own arrangements. The pipes to be laid were of large girth, and the navvies filled a number of sections with straw, taking care to block up one end with something solid. The pipes were formed into a large circle with a fire blazing on the ground in the middle of the ring. At bed time the men crept into the pipes, making their bed in the straw and trusting to the fire to keep them warm.

THE FATE REPRINTS.

"What Becomes of these vast quantities of reprints?" was asked in Thursday's "Manchester Guardian." For some time past (writes a correspondent) I have been collecting data on this question, "What becomes of these vast quantities of reprints?" and my conclusion is that the greater number of them are bought to read, and are read many times. My observations have been made mostly among the young people of families in which the money that can be spent on books is limited. Both boys and girls at the age when they cease to care for boys' and girls' books so-called, turn instinctively to these "libraries" as a happy hunting ground from which to choose. Every taste is catered for though there need be no wonder whether "East Lynne" goes to the same public as "Adam Bede." The purchaser of the former will often buy the latter, according to the feeling of the moment; in both cases it is the story that attracts. A girl of fifteen recently began to read "The Essays of Elia" to improve her mind; she has finished them because she thoroughly enjoyed Lamb's humour.

AT THE CROSS ROADS.

Emerson, Matthew Arnold, and Froude (adds our correspondent) find a ready sale with youths just beginning to find life serious, not a playing field; and the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius" has helped more than one to form a rule of life, ill-kept though it may be. The unimaginative parent who has not found out that the taste of the rising generation has developed on different line to his own buys Scott and Charles Kingsley for Christmas presents. But apparently the young people now are not fascinated by these two writers as we of an older generation were though they are generally polite enough to read them when given. Last winter one copy of the "Autobiography of Benvenuto Gelline" was read with enthusiasm by six people in as many weeks. In your leading article you ask whether an attempt has been made "to determine the average number of the perusals of the books that are produced so uncessingly." One copy of a volume of short stories, according to a record I kept, has been read by rather more than a hundred people within five years. However, it is only fair to state that its reading was specially pushed.

WHERE IRELAND WINS.

Ireland is so commonly supposed to have the worst of everything that some surprise will probably be caused by a foreign compliment recently paid to her equipment in technical education. A Commission appointed a short time ago by the Governor of Massachusetts to make recommendations for the improvement of industrial training in that State sent two of its members to study European methods. Their report, which has just been made public, deals with the United Kingdom and all the chief Continental nations. It takes particular note of the extensive provision made in Ireland. The Commissioners found in its largest cities technical institutes on a most elaborate scale, housed in magnificent buildings and possessing a thorough equipment for trade instruction. The American visitors were highly pleased with the teaching of lace-making at two convent schools at Killarney. The finest museum they saw in any school was discovered at Cork. The walls of some of the rooms were lined with cases containing exhibits which showed the history of all the industries of Ireland from the raw material to the finished product. On the whole this School—an institution of the Christian Brothers—is pronounced fully equal to the typical Massachusetts manual training schools.

FIVE ON THE 'PHONE.

Why doesn't the National Telephone Company abolish the figure 5? (asks a correspondent of a Home contemporary. Most of the people I ever have to speak to on the telephone have one or more fives in their number, and the trouble they cause is not to be believed except by a fellow sufferer. "One five eight," I begin hopefully but distinctly. "One nine eight?" Comes the inevitable reply in an interrogative tone. "No, one fifty-eight." But that is a simple case. The real difficulty is the incurable scepticism of the telephone girl as to the possibility of there being more than one five in a number. For instance, I want 557, and the following dialogue ensues:—

"Five five seven, please."
"Five nine seven?"
"No, five five seven."
"Oh, nine five seven?"
"No, no—fifty-five seven."
"Fifty-nine seven?"
"No, five-fifty seven."
"Nine fifty-seven?"
"No, two fives."
"Two nines?"

And so on.

HOLIDAY CROWD HABITS.

It is curious what a difference there is between one holiday crowd and another (writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian"), although their members are all very much alike at home. For instance, at Douglas everybody below a certain age goes for a drive in the day-time, attends a dancing palace in the evening, and remains up until long after midnight. If the same people go to Southport, however, they will in all probability spend a great part of their time in the town, sitting under the trees in Lord-street, looking at the shop windows now and then, and finally listening to the town band in front of the municipal buildings. They are indoors again soon after ten, and by eleven as a rule are in bed. In Blackpool, too, they keep good hours, but here the people lead a really strenuous life all day, although, strangely enough, they patronise indoor entertainments even more than they do at home. A few miles away, however, at Lytham, activity gives way to lassitude. As far as one can see, the people sit about or stroll about very gently—in short, "do nothing in particular, and do it very well." At Llandudno they are a little more vigorous. The promenade is very little used for promenading—a marked contrast to the league-long crowd at Blackpool. People move with singular unanimity towards the pier or the Head in the forenoon, to the pier and the Happy Valley in the afternoon, and to the concert in the evening, and when this last entertainment is over they hasten home to bed as if they were all early risers of necessity.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE HYPOCRITE."

The story is nothing—the characters everything. The story, in its entirety, is nothing more—perhaps (which would be to its advantage) it is something less—than the sub-plot, as it is revealed generally in the second act of melodrama, to give breathing time to the plot in chief. It always makes the hero more heroic when he is called upon by the author to insist upon the squire's racketty son marrying the miller's erring daughter; and that is why we nearly always get Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's latest comedy thrown in, as a sort of "tabloid" make-weight, with the more vivid and strenuous, but equally familiar, episodes of "Virtue versus Vice, and Vice Versa" melodrama. The collector of programmes would need to dive only five years' deep into their stale-smelling dust to find at least three records of such plays where the hero, like Mr. Jones's at the Hicks Theatre, is a bold and didactic young curate. The instances where such heroes—I mean heroes who compel squires' sons to make "honest women" of millers' daughters—are lieutenants in his Majesty's Navy, or gold diggers from Australia, would keep the expert census-taker unceasingly employed for a couple of months. What the melodramatist would regard as a trivial but more or less effective accessory to his play, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has taken as the one and only theme dramatically speaking, of his comedy in three acts. But, then, Mr. Jones is a real dramatist, and does not "wander about into several keys." Give him an ordinary incident of life, and a nice text to fit it, and he will give you in return a very excellent play. And a very excellent play, indeed, has he given us in return for everybody's old, old story of the good curate and the naughty "young couple," and Meredith's guiding line, "Expediency is man's wisdom doing right is God's."

THE CHARACTERS.

Here are the characters that the Rev. Edgar Linnell (capitally played by Mr. Leslie Faber) has to fight, and fight pretty hard, before he succeeds in getting young Lennard Wilmore, who might be quite sufficiently described as a very ordinary young man, to acknowledge in the proper way his moral obligations to the weak young woman, Rachel Neve. There is Mrs. Linnell, who is a mild hypocrite only, for she can hardly be blamed, "being" a curate's wife, for not being able to decide at once which side to take in a squabble among her husband's "swell" parishioners. Expediency has so often to be even a clergyman's wisdom in matters of this kind that it would be unfair to brand her as a hypocrite for not falling in at once with her husband's heroic schemes. She may have heard of a case where a curate had been politely dismissed for doing his duty in such an inconveniently thorough fashion, and curates' wives have a great objection to moving out of a county set of the Manor House sort when once they have settled down in it. So Mrs. Linnell may be forgiven for oscillating somewhat, especially as she is presented to use in the person of so charming a young actress as Mrs. Leslie Faber—who is thus, by the way, the wife of her husband twice over.

MISS TERRY.

Nor is Mrs. Wilmore a hypocrite to any great extent. Even if Mr. Jones had intended her to be, Miss Marion Terry, with her homely and most gracious womanliness could never have made her "look like it." And, apart from the personality of the actress, Mrs. Wilmore is still not much of a hypocrite—if she is anything of a hypocrite. Every mother likes her son to make a nice match; and if Mrs. Wilmore is distressed that Lennard should have behaved as a cad to a girl she never did, and certainly doesn't now, fancy for a daughter-in-law, and is anxious that her boy shall still marry Helen Plugenet, the daughter of a wealthy baronet, it would be using rather a hard word to call her a hypocrite. If Mrs. Wilmore is hypocritical, then Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and his mouthpiece, the Rev. Edgar Linnell, are hypocritical. Mr. Wilmore, senior, lord of Weybury Manor, is most certainly a hipocrite, because we have in him a man who is playing a part—(Mr. J. H. Barnes must not misconstrue this)—a man who affects to have the morality of Weybury at heart and who appears most anxious that there shall be none but model people in Weybury—where the poorer classes are concerned. The best hypocrite of the lot as a hypocrite, is the Rev. Everard Daubeny, vicar of Weybury, a stout easy-going—some would call him a "jolly" priest who apparently believes in nothing but the art of getting through the years without worrying how his 'lambs" spend them whose Bible is Beeton's, and who would not be able to judge what was a "good living" until he had tested the resources of the butcher and the wine merchant of his district and tried the new cook. I venture to think this Daubeny played with all due unctuousness by Mr. Alfred Bishop is a somewhat exaggerated figure, more in tone with burlesque than with comedy; but he is a first-rate hypocrite, and first-rate hypocrites, as Mr. Pinero proved with his Ridgeley family in "His House in Order," are always very entertaining people to meet—with the footlights in between.

THANKS TO OLGA NETHERSOLE.

The news that when Mr. Forbes Robertson comes to the Savoy he will probably revive "The Light That Failed," reminds me of the circumstances under which Mr. Rudyard Kipling's popular novel came to be dramatised. We owe to Miss Olga Nethersole its introduction to us in its stage form. The actress had always been a lover of Kipling's books, and when she read "The Light That Failed" for the first time, some fifteen years ago, on the homeward journey from Australia (where she had been playing for the first time as a "star"), she was struck by its dramatic possibilities, and determined to do all in her power to get the story made into a play. So, on her arrival in England, she approached Mr. Kipling for permission to dramatise the book—and this Mr. Kipling refused. He didn't think it would make at all a good play, and he has no intention, then of contributing, even indirectly, to the literature of the stage. This might have been accepted as a final answer by most people; but Miss Olga Nethersole, priding herself upon those qualities which have made her the successful actress she is—the qualities of patience and perseverance—repeated her request two years' later, and again met with the same disappointing refusal.

NOT TO BE BEATEN.

Nothing daunted, Miss Nethersole, when a decent time had gone by from the sorrowful hour of the author's second "No" made a third application to Kipling—and Kipling hesitated. We all know what happens when we hesitate, and it happened to the author of "Barrack-Room Ballads." He hesitated—and rewarded the actress's valiant pushfulness with a contract by which he gave her the sole rights to dramatise the novel, and to deal with the play as she thought fit. She then went to work and made a detailed and complete scenario of the play, calling in to her assistance her friend, "George Fleming" (Miss Constance Fletcher); and the result, as we all know, was one of the most successful plays of modern times. It was performed all over the world in endless different languages, and Miss Nethersole was fortunate enough to secure equal rights with the author in all its various dramatic forms—for, of course, it had to be lengthened, and shortened, and added to, and subtracted from, and done all sorts of different things to, according to the tastes of the several and distinct audiences it was taken before in its wanderings abroad.

FORBES ROBERTSON'S FIRST MACBETH.

As all the world known, Mr. Forbes Robertson was a painter long before he was an actor. One of the great events at Charterhouse was the annual school play, but this did not interest Mr. Robertson in the very least; his taste for drawing was such that it absorbed him altogether, and his love for drawing became so intense that he resolved to devote his life to it. Not so his schoolmates, Cyril Maude, Charles Allan, and Fred Kerr, who went in very eagerly for the stagey side of Charterhouse, and were, for a time, theatrically speaking, its leading men. Through what influence it was that he first drifted to the drama, Mr. Forbes Robertson does not himself know but he thinks it quite possible that his present stage life had its beginning in a family drawing-room performance of "Macbeth," in which he was the ambitious Thane, his sister lady Macbeth, and his two small brothers—they were very small then—the Army of England and the Army of Scotland respectively. That the audience might get an impression that there were thousands of troops behind the scenes, these young gentlemen were instructed by the stage-managing Macbeth to keep rushing backwards and forwards "up stage" with a rapidity that should render them difficult to identify; a scheme which worked wondrously well until they suddenly collided, thus occasioning a deadlock in their confusing flutterings, which led to their being discovered and recognised. It may be remembered that Mr. Forbes Robertson was responsible in later years, for one of the best staged productions of "Macbeth" on record. How little he must have dreamed when he went to bed after that home performance of Shakespeare's tragedy, that the time was to come when his English Army and his Scottish Army were to represent nearly forty soldiers in all!

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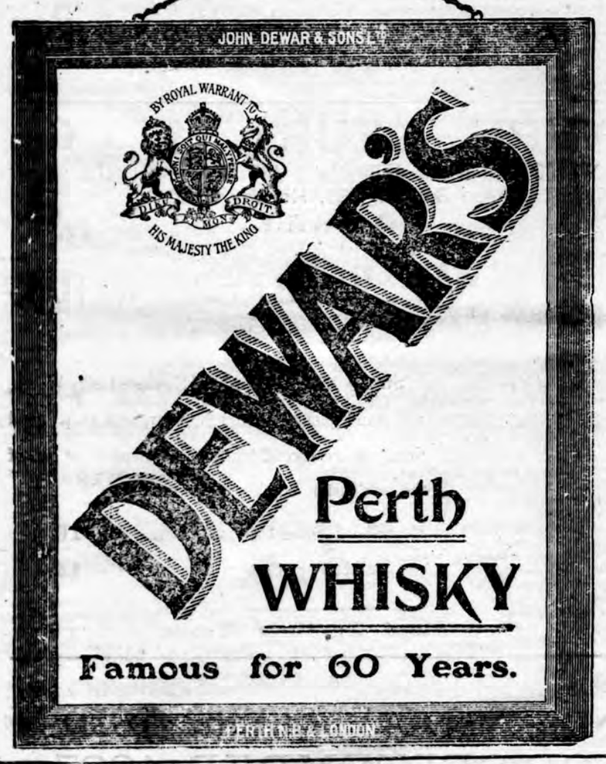

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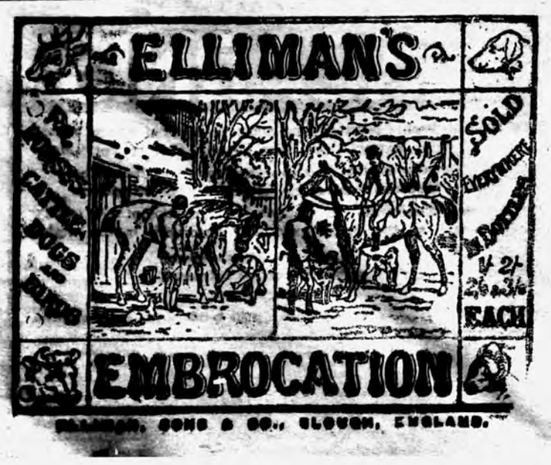

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